CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for Sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,959—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,636	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	18th Sept. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept, 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows:—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.:—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.:—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS:—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co.:—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE:—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WHISKY! WHISKY! WHISKY!

SAMUEL BIRCH & CO.'S
BLACK BOTTLE TRIPLE DISTILLED
PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY
Now being supplied to the Royal Cellars and Leading Clubs.
Price Rs. 30 per case of one dozen bottles.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

KNICKNACKS,

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS.—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES

HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 68, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

SOLE VENDORS IN INDIA AND BURMAH FOR
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S
RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE *JAM-E-JAMSHED*.

A large number of FRIENDS and WELL-WISHERS of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" desire that in addition to the PUBLIC DINNER which is arranged to be given to the EDITOR and PROPRIETOR of that Paper a PURSE should be PRESENTED to him on that occasion to express personal goodwill and friendliness towards him.

The Undersigned, therefore, request that those gentlemen who sympathise with the movement, and who desire to contribute to the Testimonial, will kindly send their contributions to the "Jam-e-Jamshed Testimonial" c/o "Kaiser-i-Hind" Office, Hornby Road.

As the object is not so much to make up a big sum as to express wide-felt goodwill any contribution, however small, will be acceptable.

Yours truly,

HORMUSJI M. MASSINA,
JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 11th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in B Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also RUN on the 5th and 19th September, 1903, between VICTORIA TERMINUS (Bombay) and POONA for the POONA RACES, to the same timings, etc., as already notified.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

ROBERT DITCHBURN, late Manager, Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM MORRISON, a Doctor, late Senior Inspecting Medical Officer, Kaiyan.
JOSEPH DOMINGO, a Christian Chinaman, and late a Fitter in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.
SAMUEL LEMON, late Assistant Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona.
NAVAZBAI, widow of Muncherji Pallonji Writer, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
W. R. FLEMING, late Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police.
NURUDIN ABDUL KARIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Watchmaker.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE No. 9311 for ONE SHARE No. 1633 in the BANK OF BOMBAY, originally issued in the name of Manordas Tribhowandas, and last ENDORSED to PHIROZSHA HORMUSJI GHEESTA, and two CERTIFICATES Nos. 2365 and 1633, in the BOMBAY FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED; one DEBENTURE No. 198 of the ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB, and a LIFE POLICY No. 3563L not dealt within anyway, of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited, all endorsed to the Undersigned have been STOLEN or LOST or MISLAID. Due Notices thereof have been given to the Bank and the abovementioned Companies, and all persons WARNED against DEALING with the said Certificates and Policy in any way.

PHIROZSHA HORMUSJEE GHEESTA.

NOTICE.

SALE BY AUCTION OF SHARES OF THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY order of the DECCAN BANK LD, POONA, the Undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, at 3-30 P.M., at their Auction Room, East Street, Poona, 681 (eight hundred and sixty SHARES of the NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, in lots of 50 Shares each or in such smaller lots as will suit purchasers.

For conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

HAJEE KASUM LUDHA & SON,
Auctioneers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Koras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 388, 692 and 693, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antonio DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shett in Dhanji Doongarsi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarsi Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION

IN HONOUR OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT THE TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 4TH SEPTEMBER, at 9 P.M.

Subscriptions (Limited to Rs. 3) are invited and should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries at 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1903, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers—Thanking the Corporation for re-appointing him as an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Act.
2. Memoranda from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Trust's proceedings.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings of 5th August, 1903.
4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1903.
5. Government Letter—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College for 1902-03, together with the Government Resolution passed thereon.
6. Letter from Mrs. Naoroji B. Suntook—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—

7. Recommending—(1) that Government be asked to settle in the manner proposed by the Commissioner the question of including in the divisible account of Police Charges, the general tax levied in respect of building compiled by the Police, and (2) that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 5,41-5-1 from Surplus Cash Balance for payment of the amount due to Government.
8. Recommending sanction to the construction, at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, of quarters for certain employees of the Fire Brigade at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,974.
9. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Lubshankar Laxmidas, forwarding certain extracts from anti-vaccination literature, be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.
10. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Fuckerjee H. Gilh, regarding the causes of plague, &c., be recorded.
11. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a further portion of Mr. Screwala's property at Worli Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,500.
12. Recommending sanction to a further advance of Rs. 10,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenses in connect on with the enquiry as to the amount payable to the Tramway Company for good-will, &c.
13. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,309-10-10 to meet the salary of the Acting Municipal Secretary from 8th May to 3rd July, 1903.
14. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 635 to meet an excess in the Grant for Cleaning Charges for the Health Department.
15. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner, on the proposal to acquire Lal Bhikaji Framji Bithaiwala's property in Bachwala Lane, Fort.
16. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs. 1,100 to meet an excess in the grant for water-supply to the Health Department.
17. Forwarding, for consideration, Commissioner's letter on the proposal to provide additional pumping plant at Malabar Hill Reservoir, and recommending that if the proposal is approved the initial cost (Rs. 15,840) be met as proposed.
18. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting certain budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner—

19. Reporting as to the causes which led to the choking of the Tankurdwar Road sewer, &c.
20. Reporting as to the publication of lists of valid votes recorded at elections.
21. Reporting as to the result of the action taken by the Assessor and Collector in regard to the alleged use of rooms of Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries as consulting rooms for private practice.
22. Forwarding for orders a Government letter regarding the private road on the north and north-west side of the Municipal Office building.
23. Forwarding a Government letter regarding the question of the removal and renewal of the 32" Vehar Main outside the G. I. P. Railway limits.
24. Forwarding a Government letter regarding the question of the accommodation for vagrant lepers in the City.
25. Forwarding Counsel's opinion as to whether Kumbhar Gully in Dadar is a public street or not.
26. Submitting proposals for giving facilities to private medical practitioners to get sputum, blood, &c., examined at the Municipal Laboratory.
27. Forwarding a Government Resolution regarding the proposed outfall in connection with the drainage of Sub-district No. 1 of the Malabar Hill District.
28. Recommending the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Behramji H. Warden for the lease of plots Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on Mint Road.
29. Reporting as to the desirability of extending the Malabar Hill Reservoir or of constructing another reservoir on the Parel Hill.
30. (a) Reporting as to the proposal to transfer certain work from the Health Department to the Drainage Department and "vice versa", (b) Reporting as to the extra establishment necessary in the Health and Drainage Departments for the work which will be entailed on those Departments by the proposed transfers.
31. (a) Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer on the new scheme of births and deaths registration. (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For referring the above report to a Committee for consideration and report.
32. Letter from the Commissioner—Giving his opinion as to the necessity of painting cast iron pipes.
33. Notice of motion from Mr. S. D. Khote—For requesting the Commissioner to take over the Harris School Building and give charge of it to the Joint Schools Committee, &c.
34. (a) Letter from the Collector of Bombay—Regarding the acquisition by Government of the site of the well at the road leading to the Masonic Hall. (b) Memorandum from the Commissioner on the same subject.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Requesting the decision of the Corporation in regard to the set back of a house at Nishanpada Road.
36. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains of the City during the quarter ending 30th June, 1903.
37. Forwarding reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 30th June 1903.
38. Forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1903.
39-40 Regarding amendments of certain sections of the Municipal Act.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

41. Regarding the appointment of Executive Engineer.
42. Regarding the widening of certain streets.
43. Regarding the Improvement of the road alignment opposite the Victoria Terminus.
44. Regarding the proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of regulations for streets and buildings.
45. Regarding the system proposed by the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. for the supply of Electric Energy.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

46-48. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—46. For obtaining a report as to why unfiltered water is supplied to the Mazgaon District and why there is a variation in the quantity of water supplied to the district. 47. For obtaining a report if assessment is based on measurements and as to the object of taking measurements of private premises. 48. For requesting the President to address Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to exempt all bicycles and tricycles from the tax on vehicles.

49. From Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining certain information regarding the halalkhore service in the City.
50. From Mr. K. N. Wadya—For requesting the Commissioner to obtain joint opinion of Counsel on certain questions raised by Dr. Sukhia.
51. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Commissioner "to take into consideration the overpaid and overmanned supervising and inspecting staff of the Bombay Municipal Health Department" when he submits his report called for by the Corporation on the subject.
52. From Mr. Kalich ard N. Kabraji—For drawing the attention of the Standing Committee to a letter in the "Times of India," signed by Mr. N. P. N. Wadya, and for requesting them to put an end to the alleged illegality of levying stamp duty on warrants of interest on Municipal debentures for amounts not exceeding Rs. 20, if so advised by the Municipal Solicitors.
53. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report as to the prevalence of the Paghadi system at the Crawford Market.
54. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.—For voting an Address of Welcome to the Right Honourable the Baron Lamington on his arrival in Bombay to assume the Office of Governor of this Presidency.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

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THE MORAL.

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A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ..£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if on account Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£23,000,000,)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department situate at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very heart of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy baggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

0, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT. BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

ELEPHANT BRAND.

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.

67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery ; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt, Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay pony, quite in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 very fine grey hound bitch, young, and a good courser.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The farm known as "Rosery" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill.

The stock consists of cows, buffaloes, calves, bullocks, pigeons, hens, turkeys, rabbits, ice boxes, milk cans &c., &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF STATIONERY AND SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co's office, by order of Bai Rahabou, widow and Administratrix of the late Mr Sarafally Moosajee, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moosajee Adamjee and Sons, stationers, consisting of stationery, copying presses, fancy inkstands, copying books, ink, ferro-prussiate, trypograph stencil, carbonized antique sectional papers, mounted drying papers, 54 and 38 inches, English account books by Walker foolscap and third size; etc., also glass cupboards, show cases, stands, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suitings, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the remainder of a consignment of superior woollen cloth, just landed ex s s "Peninsular," consisting of—

All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting, worsteds, Shepherd check suiting, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge meltons, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hamilton Hotel compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., partition screen, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mon. P. Duran.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

The library of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., comprising Law Reports, text books, &c., also a large size iron chest.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Ananjee Waljee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property in two separate lots :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,756 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old No. 30, 530, 373, new No. 13532, 13539, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1-2—7013, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east formerly by the property of Muncherjee Andhiaroo but now by a public passage, on or towards the west partly by the Tardeo Road and partly by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, on or towards the north partly by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawalla and partly by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2. and on or towards the south by the property of the said Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwala, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3691 and Street No. 2 and are now in the occupation of the said executors of Anundji Walji, deceased.

LOT No. 2

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or two chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chickalwady Cross Lane, in Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2270 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land, under old No. 387, 30, 530, 373, new No. 13394, 13539, 13389, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1-7048, 1-2—3049, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east formerly by the property of Muncherjee Andhiaroo but now by a public passage, on or towards the west and north by the property of Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawalla, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2492 and Street No. 3 and 4, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors of Anandji Walji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the executors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 7/8	= + 5/16
2 per cent. Reales	97 3/4	= + 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1/8	= + 3/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3/4	= + 1/2
2 months hence	26 1/8	= + 9/16
Spot in New York	57 7/8	= + 1 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20 37 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	48 6	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	1 7-8 pr ct	= do

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-8. Aug. Sept. Quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 3d.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4. August-Sept. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Brown 24 3-4s. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Linseed Bold, 37 3-4s. Aug.-Sept. Business done, Tone quiet.

Arrivals.—Steamers Duke of Norfolk, Wisten Hall In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·96 — 4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·18 + 1	5·73 + 2	5·60 unchanged	5·54 unchanged
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·52 unchanged	5·51 unchanged	5·50 unchanged	5·50 unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000
Do. last year	Holiday.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged.
Futures, month of Dec.	10·43 + 11
Do. do. March	10·39 + 41

In New Orleans—

Spot	12½ unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	11·50 + 16
Do. do. December	10·18 + 9
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 31st August, 1903 :—

Cotton	695 bales.
Wheat	19,829 cwts.
Linseed	1,598 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,782 "
Gingellyseed	9 "
Poppyseed	391 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,699 "
Rice	3,546 "
Myrabollams	591 "
Cottonseed	9,9/6 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs	3 do	do	1s. 4
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		139
Shanghai	30 do	do	190
Japan	30 do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.

Cash	99·3
1st Settlement	99·0

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	6 8
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet and easier. Brown Cawnpore ready...Rs.	5 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore "	5 13 6
Yellow Guzerat "	5 14 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6 5
Castorseed—Tone firm. Ready	21 12 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 31
Club No. 1 85 per cent	" 30-4 "
Hard Red	" 24-12 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.

Estimated sales	5,000 Bales
Imports	6,000 "

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·23 plus 5	5·77 plus 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·54 plus 4	5·53 plus 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·25 plus 3	5·24 plus 3
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·53 plus 3	5·23 plus 3

COTTON.—The local Market continues firm, and there is a good enquiry from Mills, Exporters also being in the Market. Rates for rea y Cotton are well maintained New Crop is steady and there is some demand from shippers—Rates were Re. 1 higher in the morning but at the close there is a slightly easier feeling, and we quote Rs. 232 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 179 for Fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—. Quiet Surats Steady.

Good Bhownugger

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 7 8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	23 3 4

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS.

VIOLENT OUTBREAK ON A TRANSPORT.

THIRTY-FIVE soldiers accused of mutinous conduct on board the transport Dunera were landed at Southampton on August 13 and escorted by an armed guard to the military prison.

Their behaviour on board is said to have been of a particularly violent character. They were sent as prisoners from South Africa, and there were also on the vessel a number of invalids and men returning on furlough.

As is customary when a transport is at sea, the thirty-five prisoners were permitted to walk about the forecastle and mix freely with the other soldiers.

The day before the Dunera reached Southampton the men on being ordered to return to their cells became sullen, and absolutely refused to march with the guard.

The guard attempted to take them by force, and then the rebellious prisoners picked up everything within reach that could be used as a weapon and struck out in all directions.

Matters became very serious. The officers, who were in another part of the ship, rushed forward on hearing the disturbance, and ordered up every available man.

Beaten by overwhelming odds the prisoners were driven back to their cells and there handcuffed, a strong guard being placed over them.

SAMARITAN KAISER.

HE PROBABLY SAVED TWO LIVES.

During his Scandinavian tour the German Emperor acted as good Samaritan to two lady tourists, Frau Heckmann of Babelsberg, Prussia and Mrs. Orth of New York who were pitched out of a carriage and seriously injured at Stalheimin Norway

At the time the Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern was anchored off Gudvangen, near Stalheim. There was no doctor ashore, and application was made for medical aid from the Hohenzollern. The Emperor sent his own physician and afterwards learning that the condition of the ladies was dangerous he ordered them to be brought aboard the Hohenzollern where they were placed in the best cabins and were well tended.

The Emperor brought them back to Germany on the Hohenzollern. At Swinemunde the ladies were removed on ambulances to the Kaiser's special train which took a circuitous route to Potsdam in order to leave the two patients at Babelsberg, where Frau Heckmann resides. Without the Kaiser's good offices both ladies would probably have died for lack of medical aid and proper attendance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOAM—August 25, the wife of M Loam, P W Department, of a son.

SWAIN—August 15, at Bhagalpur, to Mr and Mrs Walter Swain, a son.

DEATH.

M CWAT—August 22, at Begracote Tea Estate, W Mowat Assistant, drowned by being thrown from his pony, while crossing a stream in flood.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 16h. 15m. High water, 9-7m., 8-44s. Low water, 1-38m, 2-54s.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.

Treacher and Company, adjourned meeting, 4-30 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock. Gentlemen of the Common Jury will attend at the High Court to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.—Owing to the sodden state of the ground. It will be quite impossible to hold the mounted sports to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During August the daily average attendance at the head branch was 227; admissions 2,434. The prevailing diseases were fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following additions have been presented to the Zoological collection :—Two Curlews (Numenius arquata) by W. S. Millard, Honorary Secretary, N. H. S. Four Indian Monitors (Veranus bengalensis) by Mr. Hurridass Valjee.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. PALITANA AT BEIRA.—News has been received in Bombay that the s. s. Palitana, which sailed from Bombay on the 15th July last under the command of Captain Lemarchand, for Zanzibar and South African Ports, on her return voyage to Bombay grounded at the Port of Beira on leaving the same on the 10th August, but came off badly damaged on the rising of the tide. She was towed back in a disabled condition. Her damage is being repaired at Beira.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain H. O. Codrington the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Band Serge P. A. Anrade commencing at p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	The Boys of the Old Brigade..Myddleton
Overture	Prince Charlie ..Garl Valti
Valse	Blue Bells ..Waldteufel
Felection	Princes of Kensington ..German
Barn Dance	Only a Piece of String ..Kiefert
Song	I'll sing thee a Song of Araby..Clay

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—The rain has held off this side, and the sky is clear. About a dozen cases of snake bite have occurred. On Saturday last at night time, the station master of Sonosra on the G. I. P. Railway was bitten by a snake. The kind and sympathetic medical officer left by an engine which was fortunately waiting in steam to go to Dhola side, and treated the patient. On the following morning another case occurred at Ghadechi, and a third, at Kundli station. All these cases are pronounced out of danger now.

ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S ENGINEER.—George-Thompson Drury, 2nd Engineer of the steamship Coorland was on Monday last found lying below the south wall of Carnac Bridge with his left thigh bone fractured. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. Drury states he was returning to his ship and whilst leaning over the wall of the bridge, overbalanced himself and fell. He could not say what time the accident occurred, although, as he said, he was not drunk as he had only a few glasses of beer.

COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—On Monday afternoon a portion of the roof, about fifteen feet square, on the south-west side of a one-storeyed building, situated in Harsraj Lane, Byculla, collapsed and fell on to the flooring of the first floor, breaking the same. The building is used as the Scottish High School and is the property of the trustees. The cause of the collapse is due to the wood work being eaten by white ants and the recent heavy rains. Fortunately the accident did not result in personal injury to any one. The Municipal authorities have been informed of the occurrence.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st July there was 60 horses, 153 bullocks, and 19 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the months of July 38 horses, 227 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 buffaloe, 1 she-goat, 2 cats, and 30 dogs were admitted and during the same month 52 horses, 190 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 1 she-goat, 2 cats, and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 2 cases among horses, cases among bullocks, and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—6 horses, 2 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 1 she-goat, 35 dogs, and 1 parrot.

RECEPTION AT THE TURKISH CONSULATE.—In celebration of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of H. I. M. the Sultan, Mr. Emin Beg, the Turkish Consul-General at Bombay, held a reception at the Consulate, "Rachel House," Apollo Bunder, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m yesterday. About 1 p. m. the Consul-General entertained the principal members of the Ottoman colony in Bombay to a dejeuner, at which there was good attendance. The reception rooms were tastefully decorated with flags, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers under the personal superintendence of Mr. Nowruddin Beg, the Vice Consul, and presented a festive appearance. Among the visitors at the reception in the afternoon were several of the foreign Consuls.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Tarachand Nathu, a Marwari having his shop in Duncan Road, with receiving stolen property, to wit 23 watches from one Babu Bala at present undergoing a sentence of eight months rigorous imprisonment for the theft of forty watches belonging to several customers of his master, Shaik Ahmed Miajan, a watch repairer in Duncan Road. Mr. Goudinho, pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have appeared in these columns. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—At the Mazgon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Moolji Jetha, an old offender, was charged as the instance of Inspector Hassan with house-breaking and theft of a gold watch and chain, pieces of silver and cash of the collective value of Rs. 139 the property of one Fazulali Ahmedji a Borab. The accused's sister-in-law Kaiserbai and her husband Ali Shaik Imam were charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property. The evidence showed that the complainant resides in a room on the third floor of a house in Doctor Street, Grant Road. During Saturday night last the first accused who is a one armed man climbed up to a window of the complainant's room by means of a drain pipe and entered the place. In a few minutes he helped himself with a bundle containing the property and made his exit through the window and down the same pipe. The complainant discovered the theft in the morning but made no report to the Police. On Monday afternoon the three accused were attempting to dispose of a piece of gold in a marwari's shop in Kamathipoora, when they were arrested by a police havaldar. The first accused then made a statement and produced the watch from his person. He also pointed out the complainant's house and on the watch being shown to him, the complainant identified as his own property. The house of the third accused was then searched and pieces of silver and cash were recovered from a box. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The second and third accused were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour each.

THE COTTON MEMORIAL FUND.

We are glad to be able to announce that the funds at the disposal of the Cotton Memorial Fund are likely to permit, not only of the presentation of his portrait to Sir Henry Cotton and the installation of a marble bust in the Calcutta Town Hall, but also of the carrying out of an arrangement by which each subscriber will receive a reproduction in photogravure of Mr. Hugh Riviere's picture. The work has been specially executed by the Swan Electric Engraving Company, of London, and is reported to have been very successful. It is intended to omit no subscriber from the distribution, and donors of small as well as large amounts will meet with equal consideration. The idea is a novel one, but is none the less excellent on that account, and we fancy it will secure general approval. There must be many Indian admirers of Sir Henry Cotton who have not yet been made aware of the existence of the Fund and to whom the present announcement will serve as an additional inducement to place their names upon the subscription list. We have pleasure, therefore, in directing attention to the fact that the Fund is still open, and that all contributions (however small) will be received and duly acknowledged by Baboo Nolin Behary Sircar, C. I. E., at 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. The bust is, we hear, making satisfactory progress under the practised hands of Mr. Armstead, R. A., and may be expected in Calcutta early next year.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT will be held a Bombay, commencing on the 12th of October. Below are the conditions of the competition :—The tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association. Subject to the above, the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of the civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c. The maximum number of Ponies for any Team shall be 16 only. Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10. The winning team will be entitled to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India. A cup of the value of Rs. 500 and the entrance fees will be presented to the winning team or if preferred, expended in the purchase of four cups, for the members of the winning team.

The winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883, and 1884 were the Central India Horse ; in 1885, Bombay Gymkhana ; in 1886 and 1887, Poona Gymkhana ; in 1888, Vikar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team ; 1889, 1890, and 1891, 7th Hussars. ; in 1892, Poona Gymkhana ; in 1893, Jodhpore 1st Team; in 1894, Jodhpore 2nd Team ; in 1895, Vikar-ul-Umrah's Paigah Team ; in 1896, Durham Light Infantry ; in 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, no tournament was held ; in 1901 Ulwar won and there was no tournament in 1902. As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Honorary Secretary certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, before granting the usual concession, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform him as early as possible (a) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (b) when the ponies will start for Bombay and (c) when his team will start for Bombay and he will obtain a letter from the General Traffic Manager authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the reduced terms. It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned. Entries will close on the 1st October, 1903. The Tournament will not be held unless four or more team in separate Interests compete.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen generally except in the interior of Burma where it has been steady, The depression in the Satpuras, yesterday, has practically filled up. It has not changed much inposition and a very shallow residual depression is shown to-day slightly to the north-west of the position of the depression yesterday. The rainfall of the past 24 hours was generally light in character with a few moderate to heavy, but widely scattered falls such as Copaligur 3 1-2 inches, Bariesl 20, Mursoorie 2 1-2, Tavoy, Cherapoonjee Roorkee, Saugor, Chanda and Madras 2, and Bombay 1 1-2. Pressure is in moderate to considerable excess in Bengal and consequently is very uniform over the Bay. Light rain will probably be received during the next 24 hours on the Burma coast, in North-east India, East Satpuras, West Coast and showers may fall in the Deccan and Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplande, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	74 74	35 04	70 48	70 58
Tuesday 1st September	0 31	0 83	0 9	0 61
Total	75 05	35 87	70 57	71 9
Total fall to 1st Sept. 1902	39 19	41 75	43 39	44 39
Total fall to 1st Sept. 1901	85 65	81 40	84 62	73 12

PAINFBLL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
KEMP AND Co, Ld.		
From 6 a.m. to a.m, 1st Septembe	0	90

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole country the rise having been brisk to rapid in most places and the depression in the Central Provinces seems to have filled up. The barometer is now approximately normal in all districts except in Lower Sind where the excess is considerable.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Ratnagiri and Jalpur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh at Dwarka Poona and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are maximum 5° to 11° in defect at Bhavnagar, Akola Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur and 6° in excess at Ajmeer. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 83° at Lahore to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over the whole country. Humidity changes are unimportant

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Peaches and Sweetlimes, As. 12 per dozen.
Pista Nuts, As. 15 per lb.
Plantains Yellow, As. 4 per dozen.
Dairy Butter, As. 10 per lb.
Lipton Tea, Red Label, As. 11 per lb.
Pears' Soap, As. 12½ per box.
Hare Brushes, As. 7 each.
Leather Handle Whip, As. 14 each.
Grey Note Paper and Envelopes, As, 3 per 100.
Office Envelopes, Re. 1-6 per 1,000.

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THE

FIRST PUPIL

TO COMPLETE THE FULL COURSE OF 21 LESSONS IS

MR. K. BAMANJI SORABJI (Pupil No. 13003), who writes 125 words a minute, with only 25 days' lessons. This Pupil enrolled on the 5th of August and completed on the 30th August, and at the close of the 6 WEEKS' study will be a Shorthand Expert. Other Pupils are equally well promising, and over 100 are now writing 60 to 100 words a minute. Facts are very hard to get over, and there is no good reason why Pitmanites should be so jealous and run the "Up-to-date Shorthand" down.

We have very many pupils, who have learned Pitman and had to give it up. It's an old out-of-date system, invented 66 years ago. If any person should run down the "Up-to-date Shorthand" ask :—Now I what do you know, and how much do you know, and, are you acquainted with even the first lesson, and the answer will be no ; but I've heard. Then ask who from and so on.

We like to meet such sceptics, but they never face the music and only do it behind our backs. One youth, well dressed, came to the studio, and said Mr. so and so had recommended him to enroll himself. He wished to do so and there and then signed the usual guarantee form. When his lesson book had been entered up and a receipt given, he apologised and said : Oh I'm sorry, but I haven't got any money on me. However, we trusted him when he promised to bring in the money the following day. He came two days afterwards, and threw down the lesson book, saying my Father says I mustn't learn it, as I'm going to Zanzibar shortly. The worse has to be told ; this youth told several that our system was this bad and that bad, and, proudly remarked in confidence to one—"but I copied all there was in the book before I returned it." This youth's name may be had on application, and if he does not pay us the Rs. 110 within a week, we will see what the Law has to say about it.

Now for something pleasant to take the nasty taste out of one's mouth :—

POSTAL PUPILS are doing well, some from the High Courts, Low Courts, Police Courts, and the courtly homes of Indiana.

This is what some write :—

"The 'Up-to-date Shorthand' is just the thing for a busy man. I make notes, write to a fellow pupil, and can do 60 words a minute, and only been a pupil 3 weeks."

Another writes :—

"I am so pleased I took up the study. It is a charming pastime if nothing else. I write 40 words a minute so soon and can read it like print." (2 weeks pupil.)

And another :—

"Its simplicity is marvellous, most interesting, and well worth learning, and quite easily mastered.

The studio pupils come in and out like bees, have a 10 minutes examination and lesson, and off they go again as merry as larks.

FOUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OFTEN ASKED ON THE

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

Can it be learned as well by post as at your Studio?	YES.
Can a person of ordinary intellect master it in six weeks?	YES.
The full course to completion and fast writing in six weeks?	YES.
Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post?	YES.
Is it easy to learn and to read?	YES.
Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over?	YES.
Do you give us Certificate of Competency on completion?	YES.
Do you supply a lesson book to each pupil and show the date each lesson is given?	YES.
Then this is proof of the pupils progress ; and before receiving the 12th lesson I must write 120 words a minute	YES.
Shall I be competent to write a shorthand letter and make notes?	YES.
At the third lesson within one week?	YES.
Have any pupils in India done this yet?	YES.
Is your Studio open from eight o'clock a.m. till eight at night?	YES.
And on Sundays from 11 to 3?	YES.
Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson?	YES.

The terms throughout India are :—Rs. 110; the same as charged the world over viz. : Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs. 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy.

Special terms are given to those who are diligent and deserving and really cannot find the fees above stated, we will on receipt of a letter to that effect from a Minister of Religion, a Justice of the Peace, or an employer enroll a pupil for 11 lessons only, viz., to a speed of 120 words a minute payable Rs. 5 on the 1st lesson and Re. 1, each lesson to follow to the 11th lesson. We will not commence the reporting instructions commencing at the 12th lesson—without the balance of the full fee of Rs. 110). It will only be a waste of time to write asking better terms. Such letters will not be answered.

Cheques orders, &c., should be crossed The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., payable to WARWICK PEELE and addressed—

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1903.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

A SCHEME has been propounded in Bombay for the improvement of the agriculture and horticulture in this presidency, and a representation on the subject will be about the last public document Lord Northcote will consider before his departure for England. The scheme has been set forth at great length by its promoters, among whom are included many prominent public men interested in the general welfare of the presidency. Government is reminded that for more than half a century it has been recognised in the Bombay Presidency that agricultural, horticultural, and general botanical studies would repay systematic cultivation. But as, until comparatively recently, in most countries the duty of promoting these studies was undertaken by private societies, sided by special grants from Government, horticultural gardens were established in Bombay and Poona, and those gardens are still maintained, the one by the Municipality and the other by the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India. In the earlier years of their existence those societies were not wanting in activity, and in proportion to the funds at their disposal, we are told, they incurred considerable expenditure in encouraging the cultivation of new products. Besides assisting these societies with grants Government, at intervals, through its own officers, spent large sums for the same purposes. But while Government aid was intermittent and unsystematic—spasmodic, in other words, a quality wherein it resembled the zeal of the societies themselves. The draughtsman who drew up the representation does not express himself so bluntly as this. He has energy and a wonderful amount of interest in his subject, so he may be excused setting forth his views with minuteness and such strict regard for precision, while he mourns the absence of continuity and of competent scientific direction in those earlier efforts, which was actuated by a disregard of the limitations imposed by the habits and surroundings of the cultivators and by the absence of popular co-operation in directing as well as in executing schemes of improvement.

Skipping reminiscences, which constitute a serious reproach to Government, we come at length to the scheme itself. The promoters ask for two fully-equipped botanic gardens to be established, one at Poona and one near Bombay, the former as the centre of study and investigation for the Deccan and the latter for the Konkan and Gujarat. They would have each garden provided with a herbarium and with chemical and botanical laboratories, and to each they would have attached a farm for agricultural and horticultural experiments, though concentrating scientific work as much as possible at Poona, which would be the resident head-quarters of the majority of the scientific staff. The Chief Botanist would be entrusted with the general direction of work at both institutes, the entire staff being under the control of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Stress is laid on the necessity of securing thoroughly competent men and retaining their services by the payment of liberal and progressive salaries, for the promoters are persuaded that nothing can be more harmful than false economy in regard to the personnel or material of these scientific institutes. And with both assured they believe that the institutes proposed will exercise an educative influence far beyond the borders of the presidency, besides enabling Government to impart to departmental and external workers a thoroughly sound agricultural education. Subsidiary to the establishment of the institutes the promoters suggest the employment of itinerant instructors and the publication of a periodical journal, the publication of the results of departmental operations, and the results of immediate practical interest. They would promote the conduct of experiments and would have agricultural shows and competitions encouraged by liberal grants-in-aid. Of course it will be for Government to say whether it will make those grants-in-aid, and so far it seems that the whole success of the scheme depends for the most part upon Government's willingness to do so, and to do so regularly and systematically.

The promoters apparently are sanguine that Government will undertake the extra charge involved. They are emboldened to make their request, "by the prosperous condition of the State's finances." As a matter of fact the State's finances are in anything but a prosperous condition. If the statement presented to the Council by Sir James Monteath, the other day, conveyed any impression at all, it was to the effect that Bombay was still on the verge of bankruptcy and had for several years past been living entirely on loans from the Government of India. We fear they will find the question of finances the obstacle in the way of the realisation of their hopes—unless they can bring Government to see that by encouraging the scheme they can bring an almost immediate benefit to the agriculturists of the presidency and, through them, an augmentation of revenue. They also count on the keen interest evinced by the Government of Bombay, especially in recent years, in all that concerns the welfare of the agricultural classes. In years immediately before us they may also rely on Government sympathy; for Lord Lamington, in Queensland, manifested a keen interest in all that concerns the welfare of the agricultural classes there. Much may be expected of him in the same direction here. We fear the promoters of this very excellent scheme cannot hope for its early adoption. So long as Government approves the principle they will not have laboured in vain. Meantime we would urge them to perfect their scheme, reduce it to a shape in which its attractions may more lucidly present themselves, and collect further information as to the initial and recurring cost. By so doing they will greatly strengthen their case and have it in their power to render more valuable assistance, than might now be the case, in any action which Government may decide to take for the development of the agricultural resources of the presidency.

SANITATION IN WAR.

RECENTLY there has been issued the report of the Medical Commission appointed three years ago to investigate the causes of the great prevalence of dysentery and enteric fever among the troops during the South African War. In the course of the campaign the ratio of deaths from disease and Boer bullets was three to two, and the mortality from disease was mainly the result of the ravages of typhoid and dysentery. The Commission appointed by the Secretary for War consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Notter, and Dr. W. J. Simpson. They began their work in September, 1900, in South Africa, and began the preparation of their report fourteen months later in London. The report is in three parts, separately giving the views of each of the Commissioners, probably because they failed to agree in every particular. Colonel Notter clearly expresses his dissent from the opinions of his colleagues on a number of points, but the diversity of view seems to be mainly due to the differences between medical men who recommend measures which can only be adopted in an ordinary hospital and the military doctor who knows the limitations imposed by the conditions of a campaign. The three doctors agree, however, in deducing the lesson from the experience of the Army in South Africa that it is necessary to make provision for proper sanitary administration in time of war. With a fine climate and a sparse population generally widely scattered South Africa has yet long suffered from epidemics of dysentery and typhoid. The latter disease has been a special scourge of the country and Dr. Simpson explains its prevalence by the general neglect, among the civil population of Cape Colony and Natal, of sanitary precautions, facilities being thus provided for sowing the typhoid bacilli almost broadcast. These bacilli, as we in India know, are not only transported by dust and swept into streams by rain storms, but are also transported by flies. This being so, says Dr. Simpson, outbreaks of typhoid when the Army took the field became inevitable. During the first two years of the war there were over 24,000 cases of dysentery admitted to hospital and the deaths numbered 973 or little more than four per cent. On the other hand there were in the same time 31,000 cases of enteric with 6,177 deaths, the percentage of mortality being over 23 in the first year and 16 in the second. The absence of heavy mortality from dysentery Dr. Simpson sets down to the general good quality of the food supplied to the troops while the disease itself he attributes to the contamination of extra rations and to drinking bad water. The typhoid was due to similar causes on a greater scale. The most important of his recommendations for the prevention of these diseases relates, as already indicated, to the observance of sanitation. To this end he urges the formation of a separate sanitary organization for the army. Colonel Notter going into detail mentions as essential sanitary measures the safeguarding of water supplies by a proper system of police. The elaboration of a proper system of preparing and issuing a clean water to individuals; this, he says, can only be done by organising a system within the various units themselves of purifying water by either boiling or filtering. Moreover there should be a proper system of disposing of refuse and a cadre of men should be organised for scavenging. These proposals indicate more expenditure, but as the cost in men during the war is reckoned at two and three quarter million pounds a sanitary organization would doubtless result in a saving in money not to speak of the preservation of life.

MERCHANDISE MARKS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE Transvaal Government has awakened to the necessity of rigid legislation on the subject of merchandise marks. For some time past home manufacturers have complained bitterly of fraudulent practices and illegitimate competition in South Africa, but whereas there has been an alert Customs Department ever ready to pounce upon the astute trader when he exceeded the limits prescribed by past legislation it is to be feared that it has not succeeded in safeguarding the honest trader from the tricks and wiles of those who were not so particular in their trade methods. However a draft ordinance is now under consideration and substantial penalties will be imposed in the case of false marking if it become law. The penalty for the forgery or imitation of a trade mark on the application of a false description of goods will be a fine not exceeding £200, or imprisonment for two years, or both ; and the Court is given the discretion of seizing the goods. A very wide construction is put upon the word "fraud," and we imagine if the ordinance is carried out strictly that few loopholes will be left for dishonest practices of any sort in the future. The difficulty which very often arises in cases of illegal marking is that too much discretionary power is left to the judicial authority in deciding as to whether or not any particular mark is calculated to mislead or deceive the public. One of the most important clauses of the ordinance reads as follows : "All goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in this colony, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are hereby prohibited to be imported into this Colony, and if any such goods as aforesaid shall be imported into this colony contrary to the provisions hereof the same shall be forfeited." Again the clause states : "Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with or a colourable imitation of the name of a place in this colony, that name, unless accompanied by the name of the country in which such place is situated, shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were the name of a place in this country." This provision is rendered necessary not so much because of any intention to cheat on the part of private dealers, as because the application of marks in the importing country always leaves a loophole for fraudulent description. In India one of the most serious difficulties of the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act is the prevention of fraud on the part of dealers who specify in their indents that their goods shall enter the country unmarked or marked in such a way as to give them the opportunity of obliterating it after arrival and of substituting another mark to suit their own aims and purposes. The British trader as a rule is able to trade on the merits of his own goods, and he needs no fraudulent mark to assist him in his commercial dealings with foreign markets. In the Transvaal he has suffered from the effects of competition which has robbed him of a good deal of custom which would otherwise have fallen to his lot. It is certain that he has not made the most of his opportunities, but it is gratifying to note that at any rate one of the causes of his comparative ill-success will be removed by the introduction of the legislation on the subject of fraudulent marking now before the Council of the Transvaal.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

THE areas from which supplies of rain were withheld in the early part of the present season again report improved conditions ; but there are still tracts over which the rainfall has hitherto been light and scattered, and which would be greatly benefitted by heavy showers. These areas are, however, confined to parts of Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, and Assam. In other parts of the country the rainfall has been sufficient and general prospects are very good. In some places, indeed, there are complaints that there has been too much rain. This is the case in Madras, where, according to recent reports, some of the crops in Godavari and Kistna have been injuriously affected by the heavy rain. In other districts of the Presidency, however, the standing crops remain in good condition and the ordinary operations of the cultivator are being continued with success. The recent rain in Bengal is stated to have further improved the prospects of the autumn crop in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagulpur, the Santhal Parganas, Hazaribagh, and Palamau, but more rain is urgently needed for the winter rice crop, and the only districts which are now relieved from anxiety in respect of water for cultivation are East Bengal and Orissa. Jute and early rice are still being harvested, and normal operations are proceeding without delay. Floods have caused damage in the agrarian tracts in Bahraich, Gorakhpur, and Gonda, but in other districts of the United Provinces admirable conditions seem to prevail. The outlook in the Punjab is also good. The autumn sowings have been completed in a number of districts, and in Jullunder and Amritsar ploughing for spring crops have been completed. The only damage reported has been due to the ravages of locusts, but hitherto the depredations of these troublesome insects have not been serious. In the North-West Frontier Province more rain is required everywhere. However, at present, the condition of the crops is good on irrigated lands and fairly good on unirrigated tracts. Prospects are good in Mysore, where beneficial rain has fallen. There are no complaints from Coorg, Berar, and Hyderabad, and the only unsatisfactory feature of the present situation in Rajputana is that the excessive rain has caused some damage. Slight damage has also been occasioned by continuous rainfall and locusts in Central India, and in that area the situation in respect of the agricultural stock is still disquieting. Except in Kashmir, parts of Bengal, where the prices of food grains have risen, prices are either stationary or are falling. In Central India, as we have indicated, the cattle disease continues, but otherwise the conditions of agricultural stock throughout India is good. There is everywhere a sufficiency of water for drinking purposes and of fodder.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B, Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay from Poona on Thursday at 4-15 P.M. (Railway time). His Excellency will alight at the Victoria Terminus Station. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. The arrival will be private.

AT The Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday Andrea Cardona, a Frenchman, and Jarmain Fabre, a Swiss, were charged before the Chief Justice and a common jury with counterfeiting King's coins and possessing instruments or materials for the purpose of using them for counterfeiting coin, The jury unanimously found both accused guilty, and they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five and four years, respectively.

THE reported death of Umra Khan of Jandol recalls memories of the events which led up to the Chitral campaign. Umra Khan under happier circumstances might have died a good friend and feudatory of the British Government, and we should have been spared a costly campaign and some exciting pages in the annals of Empire. From a very petty chieftainship Umra Khan had raised himself—no doubt by very Asiatic methods, but also by decided force of character—to the position of paramount lord and strongest power among all the khanates of Chitral, Bajour, and Swat. He was very anxious to remain on good terms with the British, but fate, aided by Dr. Robertson and a weak control at Simla, forced him unwillingly, into hostility and he was crushed and became a refugee at the court of his whilom foe, the Amir of Kabul.

TOO many Chinese leave home, and the Great Wall of China badly needs mending. Putting the two facts together, a San Francisco journal proposes that the Powers secure a treaty guaranteeing that for every Chinaman who earns his living in Europe or in the States, the Chinese authorities will provide employment on the repair of the Great Wall for a white "out o' work," and pay him a "white" living wage.

VISITORS to the Brighton Hotel Metropole have for the past few days been favoured with the rather exceptional spectacle every morning in the smoking-room of two great chess-masters playing and discussing with great animation, with a couple of deeply interested friends always looking on. The players have been Lasker and Tchigorin, whose match at the Sussex watering-place is exciting a good deal of interest in the chess-world. The match is being played elsewhere, but the two "deadly rivals" are staying at the same hotel, and at all other times are the best of friends.

OUR GREATEST WAR SCHOOL.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF SALISBURY PLAIN.

SALISBURY Plain of 1903 is a revelation to the man who a year ago believed that the 2nd Army Corps was composed of Sir Evelyn Wood and an Army mule.

This little joke, born of the scoffings at Mr. Brodrick's "paper Army scheme," was so well nurtured and coddled that it succeeded in being taken seriously by most people whose opportunities for forming opinions on military matters come to them in a roundabout way ; so that even to this day there are people who fondly hug the belief that Salisbury Plain is a vast tract of land dotted with tumuli upon which Sir Evelyn Wood and his lonely mule dispute for supremacy with the fenced-in Stonehenge.

It wants a visit to the centre of the 2nd Army Corps to convince the sceptic that nothing short of a magician's wand has been at work transforming this huge terrain into a great mimic battlefield dotted with camps, with battalions, brigades, divisions, infantry, cavalry, and guns.

The Government property on Salisbury Plain stretches across nearly sixteen miles one way by nearly seven another. It is an ideal country for cavalry and artillery, says a writer in the "Daily Express," but not so good for infantry, for there is little cover, and foot-soldiers are here invariably exposed to long-distance firing whenever they venture out in sham battles; which has also its advantages, for it continues the lessons impressed upon us on the veldt, namely, that to learn to become invisible, or nearly so, is as essential to the education of the British soldier as shooting or pipeclaying.

WHY LAND IS WANTED.

Yet with all this seemingly superfluous land the men who know what they are about on Salisbury Plain weep for very land hunger and deplore the necessity of being cramped and hedged in their narrow confines of Government property, when so much good land which is valueless for agricultural purposes might be had at comparatively little cost.

True, we could lose Aldershot on Salisbury Plain and still have a wide field for manœuvring purposes, said an officer to me the other day, but we could do so much more if we had more land. It would be the best investment the country could make and only under these new conditions can we absolutely make the successful defence of the nation a certainty.

But neither the present Tory Government nor a possible future Liberal regime is looked upon with any degree of hope in this direction. Let us, therefore satisfy ourselves for the present with a sixteen mile stretch of field, and see what is being done. Three or four field-days go on at one and the same time. The country is so large that the brigade of Welshmen (Volunteers out for their annual training) know nothing of a simultaneous 4-waged fight five or six miles away from them under different conditions, under a different general, and for some entirely different objective.

The Welshmen's general knows, perhaps, that over yonder hills an army of Devonshiremen, Regulars and Volunteers are fighting a desperate battle for the possession of one of Sir Evelyn Wood's huge reservoirs, but it interests him not nor is he at all concerned in the movements of column after column of cavalry and guns which he discerns faintly on the sky-line miles away in another direction, for they are carrying out a field-day of their own, and having plenty of elbow-room, are not going to trespass on his preserves.

So he goes merrily on fighting his own fight. There are eight, ten eleven great tented camps spread over the face of the plain.

NOT A SAND DESERT.

A brigade comes in the morning and takes possession of a site not occupied before, for Sir Evelyn Wood desires to keep his grass green and is no anxious to turn Salisbury Plain into a sand desert, which has been the fate of Aldershot, where for want of room regiment succeeds regiment on the same ground, wearing it out, stamping it down and treading it into that indefinite, characterless condition which is always found on fair grounds or circuses after the tramp of thousands of feet has effaced the grass.

The rule, therefore, on Salisbury Plain is "one regiment one hill," after which a chance for the rehabilitation of the grass and consequently a pleasant spot for next year's tenants. So regiments come and go, but never to settle on the same place in the same year.

Bulford Camp, which contains endless tin houses in which it was expected part of the returning Army from South Africa was to be huddled, is a strange fungus, looking for all the world like a Western mining camp grown into town-like proportions over-night. But Bulford represents the old Army conditions, the rush-things-through-and-be-done-with-it order, when anything was good enough for the soldier and his wife.

Even now you see well-born well-bred ladies, officers' wives, used to the ways of country house and town mansion, accustomed to many servants and good service, squeezed into the narrow confines of a tin shanty whose dingy sides have never known paint.

A NEW MILITARY TOWN.

But the new Army camp will change all this. Within gunshot distance, at Tedworth Camp, hundreds upon hundreds of workmen are busy making a town—a military town—whose barracks and houses and offices and clubs are to be of solid masonry, where clean park-like roads will be made, and where even the soldier will be housed like any other human being.

Tedworth is to be the perfection of military housing, and in the middle of it I suggest that a statue be erected to the memory of Sir Evelyn Wood, to whose energy, foresight, and commonsense dispositions the nation will owe its everlasting thanks.

An all-powerful Government has laid its heavy hand upon property on Salisbury Plain, regardless of caste or state. Villagers and squire have been dispossessed to make room for the soldier.

The Field Marshal, by virtue of his command, has become the possessor of various public-houses, over whose licences he disposes with the authority that is usually exercised by brewers. Sir Charles Knox, who commands the Salisbury Plain district, is ensconced in a magnificent country seat, Park House, a veritable sylvan palace which has become the nation's property.

Not far away, near Durrington, is a lovely old Tudor seat which has been turned into officers' quarters, a welcome change from the dinginess of Bulford's tin shanties. At Durrington, too, lives Sir Evelyn Wood himself while the training season is in progress.

His activity on duty is a reproach to the men who cavilled at his age when he was appointed to the command. He is in the saddle from early morning until late, and at hours when fagged-out subalterns and captains are resting from the rigours of a day's battles, the never-tiring Field Marshal is cheerfully and hard at work preparing the work upon which so much depends—the training of the British soldier.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON sold an interesting relic of Trafalgar—a whistle which was used by the boatswain of H. M. S. Conqueror, and which has been handed down in his family—for £1 18s. For a seventeenth century silk dress and pair of embroidered shoes, in which the wife of the Earl of Strafford pleaded her husband's cause, £5 5s. was obtained.

THE "Englishman" says:—Is there, we wonder, any truth in the rumour that has reached us that contemplates the creation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship? The announcement that for administrative purposes Berar is to be attached to the Central Provinces lends credence to the report. It is also an open secret that the Province of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, as we know it has, for many years past, been regarded both in India and at the India Office as too big a charge for one administration. The census of 1901 only confirmed this view, and there can be little doubt but that a re-adjustment of responsiblities among the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners is in contemplation.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AMERICA CUP.

ANOTHER INDECISIVE RACE.

SHAMROCK OUT-MANŒUVRED.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The America Cup race to-day was inconclusive. The course was fifteen miles to windward and back in a heavy sea and a six knot wind.

The Reliance started six seconds ahead after cleverly depriving the Shamrock of her windward position and steadily increased the lead, and after 2¼ hours led for two miles, the wind then dropping.

KING EDWARD IN AUSTRIA.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN VIENNA.

BANQUET AT THE HOFBURG.

King Edward arrived in Vienna to-day, and was received at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph and a number of Archdukes.

The route to the Hofburg was elaborately decorated and immense crowds gave his Majesty a most cordial welcome.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A grand banquet was given last evening in honour of King Edward at the Hofburg. Most cordial toasts were exchanged recalling the close and confidential relations existing between the two Houses and two countries.

The King has appointed the Emperor Francis Joseph a British Field Marshal.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Cape Government has decided upon a dissolution. This entails the issue of warrants by the Governor to meet expenditure till Parliament reassembles.

ARMS SMUGGLING IN SOMALILAND.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FIRMS IMPLICATED.

Reuter wires from Aden that it has been discovered that most of the rifles and ammunition smuggled into Somaliland come from France and England.

A London firm implicated has shipped three million rounds of Lee Metford ammunition since the operations began.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. J. L. Carew, member for South Meath.

[Mr. James Lawrence Carew was returned unopposed for South Meath at the general election of 1900. He previously sat for the College Green Division of Dublin, but the sin of attendance at the Duke of York's levee tempted an independent Nationalist to rise up in judgment against him, so he sought consolation in Meath. More recently he further offended his party by his exhibition of loyalty. He at one time sat for North Kildare, but was defeated there in 1892 by the Anti-Parnellites, and acted as whip to the few who adhered to Mr. Parnell in his closing days. Mr. Carew was educated at Clongowes College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the English Bar. He was about fifty years of age.]

THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.

BURIAL AT HATFIELD.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Lord Salisbury was buried at Hatfield to-day. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Colchester and Rochester officiated.

The funeral was strictly private, and attended by relatives, personal friends, and servants only.

Simultaneously a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey which was thronged by Peers and Commoners, Ambassadors and other notables.

Lord Clarendon represented the King.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

SIR HENRY BLAKE APPOINTED.

Sir Henry Blake, now Governor of Hongkong, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

[Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., who has been Governor of Hongkong since 1897, was born at Limerick in 1840, the son of the late Mr. Peter Blake, County Inspector of Irish Constabulary. He was a cadet in the Irish Constabulary in 1859; Resident Magistrate, 1876; Special Resident Magistrate, 1882; Governor of Bahamas, 1884-88, and Governor of Newfoundland, 1887-88. He was appointed to Queensland in 1888, but resigned without entering upon the administration. In 1889-97 he was Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief at Jamaica, his term of office being extended at the request of the Legislature and public bodies of the island in 1894 and again in 1896. He has written "Pictures from Ireland" published under the nom de guerre of Terence M'Grath.]

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Tenders for the Calcutta Municipal Loan of 30 lakhs were opened at the Municipal Office on Saturday. The highest tender was Rs. 101-8, the lowest accepted Rs. 100-10, and the average rate of allotment Rs. 101-3. The total amount of tenders was over 84 lakhs.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, SEPTEMBER 1.

Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Hormasjee Kotwal has succeeded in capturing one more Petlad Miana outlaw in Sind.

CIVIL SERVICE DINNER TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The members of the Bombay Civil Service gave a farewell dinner to Lord Northcote this evening at the Gymkhana Club. The table was neatly and prettily arranged. The centre of the table was occupied by small lamps covered in white shades tied with Civil Service colours. There were simple floral decorations. Sir James Monteath was in the chair. The following guests, some of whom came from up-country, were present:—The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr. Cappel, Messrs. Heaton, Lucas, Sladen, Lawrence, Crump, Clements, Painter, Watson, Turner, Cufton, Ghosal, B. C. Kennedy, Swifte, Jackson, Maconachie, Jenkins, Younghusband, Campbell, Clayton, Martin, Brander, Gubby, Boyd, Mead, Chuckerbutty, Fawcett, Orr, Stewart, Morrison, Gray, Muir, Mackenzie, Cummins, R. M. Kennedy, Edgerley, Gibb, Carmaichel DuBoulay, McNeil, Wood, Keating, Murphy, Hotson, Ker, Barlee, and Elliott. After dinner speeches were made, and the party broke up at midnight.

CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.

The members of the Civil Service gave their annual Ball last night at the Gymkhana Club. The Ball was originally fixed to take place in the middle of September, but owing to the early departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote it was decided to hold it yesterday. More than 500 ladies and gentlemen were present and several came specially from long distances. The building was prettily decorated with foliage plants and flowers in pots. Inside the hall the colour was of rose pink. The stage was most artistic, the arrangement resembling an enormous rose. The Tennis courts were prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns. Dancing commenced shortly after 9-20.

Exactly at 10-30 Lord and Lady Northcote arrived, and were received at the entrance by members of the Service, and the Band of the Oxfordshires played the National Anthem. Afterwards dancing was kept up with great vigour till three o'clock in the morning.

Their Excellencies left at 12-30.

CRICKET AT POONA.

GANESHKHIND ELEVEN vs. THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE TEAM.

A cricket match was played at Ganeshkhind today between a Ganeshkhind eleven and the Indian Civil Service team. The home team won the toss and went in first and scored 150 runs in their first innings, whilst the Civilians made 105 runs, and thus lost the match by 45 runs. As time permitted the home team went for a second venture and scored 50 runs for the loss of three wickets. As this being the first and last match of the season a good number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the match. Their Excellency's Lord and Lady Northcote were "At Home." The following are the scores:—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bomdr Winterbottom, b Elliott	11	not out	6
Mr Langhorn, c substitute, b Crump	0	c Carmichel, b Campbell	2
Sergt Fillis, c Carmaichel, b Crump	1	did not bat	
Mr Macdonogh, b Gibb	41	c Heaton, b Campbell	33
Col Hazelton, st Boyd, b Mead.	10		
Capt Bayford, c Heaton, b Campbell	26	did not bat	
Capt Meynell, c Stewart, b Campbell	28		
Capt Crawford, c and b Elliott.	12		
Major Beever, b Crump	8		
Mr Hill, not out	2	c Heaton, b Campbell	4
Mr Macqueen, c Carmichael, b Crump	10	did not bat	
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	150	Total	50

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

1st Innings.

Mr N C Gibb, l-b-w, b Macdonogh	10
Mr R J Mead, b Macdonogh	22
Mr C S Campbell, l-b-w, b Winterbottom	13
Mr J Sladen, c and b Macdonogh	6
Mr R E Elliott, st Bayford, b Hazelton	9
Mr K R Barnes, b Macdonogh	9
Mr R B Stewart, b Macdonogh	3
Mr G Carmaichel, c and b Macdonogh	0
Mr F U Boyd, not out	11
Mr L C Crump, run out	5
Mr J G Heaton, b Macdonogh	2
Extras	12
Total	105

GOLF AT POONA.

The following is the result of the Ladies' Competition in connection with the Poona Golf Tournament for the Honorary Secretary's Prize. The competition was two rounds on the ladies links and Mrs. Cadell won the prize. Scores:—Mrs. Cadell, 11 strokes, result 2 down; Mrs. Bayard, 14 strokes, 8 down; Mrs. Dobbs, 15 strokes, 8 down; Miss Anderson, 18 strokes, 8 down; Mrs. Carter, 1 stroke, 10 down; Miss Adam, 18 strokes, 11 down; Miss Henderson, 18 strokes, 11 down; Mrs. Bagshawe, 16 strokes, 13 down.

A Golf match was played yesterday between the Indian Civil Service and "The World," and resulted in a win for "The World" by 16 holes, or 6 games to one. The following are the scores:—

I. C. S.—The Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley, 5 up; Sir James Monteath, 3 down; Mr. F. K. Boyd, 3 down; Mr. Muir Mackenzie, 6 down; Mr W. T. Morrison, 2 down; Mr. J. J. Heaton, 5 down; Mr. R. B. Stewart, all square; Mr. G. Carmichael, 2 down.

The World.—Mr. T. W. Fry, 5 down; Major Anderson, 3 up; Sir Robert Low, 3 up; Major Walker, 6 up; Major Young, 2 up; Major Hill, 5 up; Major Bayard, all square; Mr. R. C. Wroughton, 2 up.

THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 1.

Sir Donald Robertson leaves Bangalore for Simla on the 5th prior to vacating the Mysore Residency, and will return about September 22nd. He eventually sails for England via Colombo, New Zealand, Japan, and San Francisco.

ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. R.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

Seven suits for damages against the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, aggregating Rs. 60,905 in connection with the accident to the Guntakal Mail near Yellahanka station last year, which was alleged to be due to parting of the train down a gradient, and subsequent collision, come on for hearing in the District Judge's Court here to-morrow, but counsel for the Railway is to ask for an adjournment pending the sanction of the Government of India to the railway defending the suits. The plaintiffs, some of whom are ladies, are all of the Sait community of Bangalore and Bellary, and their damages are claimed in respect of the loss of two horses and other property and the cost of medical attendance in consequence of injuries sustained in the accident. Mr. Lawrance, Public Prosecutor, appears for the Railway.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

General Egerton telegraphs that Lieutenant Sandeman is improving, and that rain has been general during the past week.

The party of Somalis who tampered with the telegraph wire near Gololi has been successfully rounded up by the Somali Mounted Infantry and punished by the Civil Power.

It is notified that the R.I.M.S. Hardinge is expected to arrive at Bombay from Berbera on or about the 3rd September with the following sick troops:—British—4 (serious cases requiring lying-down accommodation); Natives—213 including 177 serious cases (also requiring lying down accommodation). The troops on their arrival will be landed at the Prince's Dock, the British details being attached to Colaba Depot and the remainder to the Detail Lines.

BRITISH FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Presiding at a meeting at the Town Hall here this afternoon at the celebration of the centenary of the British Foreign Bible Society Sir Charles Rivaz spoke sympathetically on the good work this Association is doing in India, and expressed his personal opinion that the political value of affording facilities for the study of the Bible in this country can hardly be over-estimated. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh also spoke cordially of what the Society is doing, and dwelt upon the desirability of encouraging the mutual study of their respective religions by Europeans and Indians.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The City Police have received information of theft of Rs. 5,500 in currency notes belonging to Ganapat Naik, a contractor. The notes were placed in a desk on Sunday night last and were missed the following morning. An interesting story connected with the theft is that the contractor had made acquaintance of one Umaji, an apparently religious man, who had been revolving in the cycle of pilgrimages to sacred cities, and who in turn introducted the contractor to a fakeer who was stated to possess pondrous curative powers, and who was asked to cure the contractor's brother of a festering sore in the neck, a remnant of a plague attack last year. The contractor promised to pay any sum for the cure. The fakeer first refused to trouble himself about the matter, but eventually promised to cure for Rs. 1,000, and wanted halves of notes as guarrantee. A parleying took place in the contractor's house. His attention being diverted by a singing party he put all notes hastily in a desk and missed them the next morning, when he found that his friend and the fakeer, besides four other companions, had left their abode leaving no trace behind them. Police enquiries are proceeding.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF SCORING.

BANGALORE, SEPEMBER 1.

A Polo Tournament on the American system of scoring has commenced here. Seven teams have entered. The Carabiniers first met the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the former having a handicap of 5 goals and the latter 3. Each game consists of 3 five-minute chukkers with 3 minute intervals, and the team that wins the greatest number of games after playing each one of the other teams wins the tournament. The Carabiniers gave the Imperial Service Lancers a good game, the score at the finish being 6 goals all, the Imperial Service Lancers winning on the tie as they had conceded points to the Carabiniers.

A team from the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers scratch then met the Mounted Infantry team plus 7 handicap goals, the former winning by 8 goals and 3 subsidiaries, the latter not scoring at all.

The last game played was between the Durhams plus 7 goals and the Rovers plus 9 goals, the Rovers winning by 14-1 to 11-3.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

It is now authoritatively announced that all ranks who took part in the Darwesh Khel Waziri operations in November last may reckon such service as war service. It will be recorded in the Army List as the "North-West Frontier of India, 1902, operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris."

Proposals made by the Government of India for modifying the terms of service and pay in India of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers belonging to the Indian Submarine Mining Company have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The revised establishment is to be worked up to gradually.

Additional funds are being provided by the Government of India to admit of the speedy completion of work connected with the improvement of Volunteer rifle ranges for use with new small-bore rifles.

Colonel Fixott, Inspector-General of Ordnance Northern Circle, vacates the appointment on completion of his tenure, next June.

ARRIVAL, SEPTEMBER 1.—Dunsterville, Lt.-Col Beng, E. Surrey Regt., ordered Home from Agra.

DEPTRTURE, SEPTEMBER 1.—Thomson, Lt, Bo. H. L. I., on duty, to Bhuj.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

CANADA AND PREFERENCES.

London, August 16th.—A return has been issued by the Board of Trade, dealing with Canadian trade. The figures show that whereas in the five years before 1897 British imports to Canada decreased by £2,225,400, they increased by £4,100,000 between 1897 and 1902. Canadian imports from the United States, during the period covered by the return, increased £12,000,000.

Lord Carrington, speaking yesterday at High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, said Mr. Chamberlain's last wild miscalculation would probably share the fate of his other miscalculations. What level-headed man, asked Lord Carrington, could believe that the country would allow any interference with its food supplies! If, he continued, Mr. Chamberlain is defeated on preferential trade, he might try to win on retaliation, and thus make bad blood with Europe.

THE LATE POPE'S TREASURES.

London, August 16th.—Telegrams from Rome allege that £280,000 have been found in the rooms of the Vatican occupied by the late Pope, also a jewelled tiara which Pope Leo XIII never wore.

THE WEST INDIES' HURRICANE.

LOSSES AT MARTINIQUE

London, August 16th.—The recent hurricane in the West Indies destroyed the sugar cane, cocoa, and coffee crops on the French island of Martinique. Thousands of houses were demolished, and some deaths also resulted.

NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

LONDON, August 15th.—General von Einem has succeeded General von Gossler as Prussian Minister for War.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HIS WORK IN QUEENSLAND.

APPRECIATION OF LORD LAMINGTON.

One who knew Lord Lamington well during his term of service in Queensland has written the following appreciation of his work in the Colony.

Lord Lamington arrived in Brisbane as successor to Sir Henry Norman in 1896, and consequently completed a term of five years as Governor of Queensland. It has to be remembered that in some respects the position has been a difficult one to fill. In the first place Queensland had the reputation of being blessed with obstinate public men and a touchy people. When Sir Henry Blake was appointed Governor in 1888, and resigned without entering upon the administration, it was felt that whoever went to the Colony would have a bad time, though there was really no ground for the feeling. It is true that Sir Anthony Musgrave whom Sir Henry Blake was to succeed had found Sir Thomas MacIlwraith, the Premier of the day, a hard man to oppose. Sir Thomas was nothing if not masterful, and Sir Anthony suffered when a collision became inevitable. The Premier's masterfulness was advertised again when Sir Henry Blake was appointed Governor on the death of Sir Anthony, and the Colonial Office was told in so many words that Queensland was not to be put off with second-rate men. It is only fair to the Colony to state that had Sir Henry Blake taken up the administration, he would have been warmly welcomed, and would have left with very pleasant memories. Sir Thomas McIlwraith's ultimatum was not the result of a popular mandate, and Sir Henry Blake's subsequent career has been the greatest condemnation of the Premier of the day. But the episode was disconcerning to succeeding Governors. Fortunately Sir Henry Norman was a man possessed of wonderful tact and experience, and he endeared himself to everybody. When he and Lady Norman left, the people could not say or do too much to express their appreciation and regard. Hence Lord Lamington arrived under a double disadvantage. He had to take up the Governorship after a veteran who had scored heavily, and he was probably conscious that Queensland public men were not afraid to speak their minds. But the new Governor showed no hesitation about the right line to take, and during the five years he ably carried on the traditions of his predecessor. Both Lord and Lady Lamington entered into the life of the people, and they are leaving with the hearty good will and affection of the community. It has to be remembered that the term of their experience in Queensland covers many important events in Australian history. The fight or Federation, its triumph, and the celebrations culminating in the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, have taken place under their eyes, and largely with their co-operation. Lord Lamington has always been a consistent Imperialist, and as far as it has been possible he has served the cause of union with vigour and success. His sympathy and support have always been with those who have placed the Empire first; and the fight for Federation in Australia has been largely a fight against narrow views and the desire to keep out of Imperial concerns. This was seen when the war in South Africa broke out. The provincialist was opposed to the Colonies sending troops to the Government. Lord Lamington was thus able to help in the better understanding of what is involved in rendering assistance to the Mother country. He has said farewell to most of the Contingents and has welcomed them back with words of warm encouragement and appreciation, and he has never failed to let the men see that his heart was with them.

Perhaps the greatest difficulties any Governor has to contend with in Queensland are the immense distances over which the population lies. Two thousand miles of sea board and 658,000 square miles of territory are held by half-a-million people and the Governor who essays to cover the State has a hard task before him. But Lord Lamington has never spared himself. He has traversed Queensland from end to end. During the whole of his term, too, a drought has been raging. For seven years some parts of the great West have been held in its iron grip, and in places there have been children who never saw a drop of rain until recent downpours. To get about under such conditions has meant not only discomfort but privation, and it is note-worthy that Lord Lamington leaves the State with probably a better knowledge of its resources and physical features than any of his predecessors. And he leaves with a satisfactory knowledge of the various centres of population, gained by actual contact with the people. He has gained the confidence of the various public men with whom he has been brought into contact and has found that Queensland statesmen are as amenable to reason as statesmen elsewhere. In social life Lord and Lady Lamington have fulfilled the duties of their position with very general acceptability. They have been prominent in good works. Lady Lamington leaves her name on the local hospitals and is specially associated with a Hospital for Women which has been started on her initiative. For the rest it may suffice to say that the women of Queensland were determined that she should not leave their shores without a substantial expression of their affection, and meetings were held privately to put this phase of public esteem into concrete form.

HEALTH IN HYDROS.

When nature had completed Switzerland, there was left one beautiful fragment for which she had no further use, so she set it in Derbyshire, amid a framework of romantic hills, and in time it came to be called the Gem of the Peak. That Gem is Matlock. This extract from a well-known book will surely appeal to Anglo-Indians. So many must be needing fresh fields and pastures new that it is a pleasure to record the fact of Matlock having sprung into such popular favour as one of the principal Health Resorts of the Old Country. Anglo-Indians returning to England, wearied, tired, and run down from a possibly long sojourn in India's trying climate, are constantly confronted with the question of where to go to recoup, to rest, to take health giving waters, and to breathe in the fine mountain air; to such we say that Matlock, and its beauties will answer all these needs. Equipped as it is with fine Hydropathic Establishments, where every kind of ailment come under the eye of competant physician, and healing baths of every description which can be indulged in, we have no hesitation in saying, that not only invalids, but all needing a change, should go there. A second query will confront those seeking health and amusement at Matlock; what Hydro to choose, where the best attention will be given at moderate charges? We are pleased to mention the Matlock House Hydro; there the visitor cannot fail to be thoroughly satisfied and pleased with its accomodation and medical treatment.

The House occupies acommanding position near the summit of Matlock Bank, at an altitude of 700 feet above the sea level. It has a South-West aspect, and is sheltered from the North and East winds. It commands extensive and unincerrupted views of the beautiful scenery, for which Matlock is famous, while the adjacent moor-lands afford an abundance of pure mountain air, which is one of the first essentials of those seeking restoration to Health. The features and places of interest in and near Matlock are numerous and varied, appealing alike to the artist, the antiquarian and the historian. The Derbyshire village of Tissington, the Cross at Taddington, six feet high, the work of the monks at Lindisfarne who introduced Christianity into England, and Wingfield Manor, one of the many prison houses in which the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined, are all within easy driving distance of Matlock, as are also Chatsworth, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, and Haddon Hadden Hall, the scene of the romantic Dorothy Vernon elopement, both of which latter are well-known show places. Matlock is within easy reach of London, a fine service of through trains do the journey from St. Pancras to the Peak of Derbyshire in just over three hours.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Kanku Bhana, a Hindu woman, was charged with marrying one Lala Tricam on the 11th July last at Bombay, during the life-time of her former husband, by name Mulji Valji; and Lala Tricum was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Setlur, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Rustom Wadia approved for the defence.

It appeared that the complainant Mulji Walla was married to accused No. 1 at Jamnagar when he was eight years of age. When she arrived at puberty about ten years ago, they lived as man and wife and had two sons, one of whom died, while the other was living with the complainant. No. 1 left his protection in Samvat 1977, and went to live with her parents at Jamnagar, where the complainant also lived at the time. He had filed a suit against No. 1 in the Civil Court at Jamnagar for restitution of conjugal rights. The dispute was referred to the arbitration of the caste, which ordered complainant to pay Rs. 100 as fine to the caste and take back his wife. He paid the fine and took back his wife. She stayed with him for about a year and again went to her parents' house on the 10th October 1902. Complainant went to call her, but she refused to come back. He thereupon filed against her a second suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, which was still pending. He had not divorced her, nor granted her a release. He came to Bombay on the 13th July last, when he received certain information, in consequence of which he filed the present complaint.

Witnesses were then examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the jury for the defence, said not a single witness had been called by the prosecution to show that the second accused was married to the first by astra ceremony. The man who lived in the room next to that of the second accused stated that he only saw the two accused coming together out of the room. Neither he nor anyother witness said he actually saw the ceremony gone through. The fact was, the learned counsel said, that no such ceremony was performed; and the second accused had not married the first, but had only allowed her to live under his protection. The prosecution had failed to prove the case, and the accused should be acquitted.

The Chief Justice explained to the jury the law bearing upon the case, and recapitulated the material portions of the evidence for the prosecution, there was one suspicious circumstances in the case, and it was that first prisoner was living with the second. It appeared, however, that she had gone to live with her aunt who live in the same house as the second accused.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

EUROPEANS CONVICTED.

Andrea Cardona, a Frenchman, and Jarmain Fabre, a Swiss, both Europeans, were charged with having, on the 7th August last, counterfeited King's coin, and with being in possession of instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting King's coin. Mr. Donald, instructed by Mr. Nicholson Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

Mr. Jacob Schwartz, examined by Mr. Donald, said he lived in Falkland Road and remembered the 4th ult. He was on that day in his room when he saw the prisoners looking out for a room for themselves. Witness showed them a room, and prisoners went into occupation on that very day. Witness remembered the 7th August, when Mr. Favel came to his room. It was possible from witness's room, to see into the room occupied by the prisoners. There was a crevice through which they could be seen in their room. On the 7th, he looked through the crevice and saw the prisoners washing and clearing rupees. Mr. Favel came there in the morning. He followed the accused when they left the house. He arrested them and brought them back to the house. There were other persons with him. He took away with him what was in the room. Witness saw there one Atmaram Jayakar.

Cross-examined: There was an Arab boy who brought the prisoners to the house.

Mr. William Sloane, Acting Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, said he accompanied Inspector Favel, on the 7th August to a house in Falkland Road. He looked through a crevice and saw the prisoners in their room, cleaning counterfeit rupees. In the afternoon, the accused locked the door of their room and were going out in the street, when they were arrested by Inspector Favel. On accused No. 1 were found Rs. 8 of the year 1840, good and bad rupees. Accused were then taken to their room with the witnesses. In the kitchen were found pieces of zinc and some other articles used by counterfeit coiners. In their room were found moulds, bad rupees, flasks of powder, acids, and other articles used in counterfeiting coin.

Inspector Favel corroborated the preceding witness. On the 4th August he received certain information, and began to watch the accused's room from the 5th. Witness went to the place on the 7th and saw the prisoners in their room through a crevice. They were arrested as they were going out of the house in the afternoon.

Mr. David M. Forbes, foreman of H. M's Mint, said he had examined the rupees given him by Mr. Favel and found them to be counterfeit.

Mr. Thomas G. Rase, Superintendent of the weighing department of the Bombay Mint, gave corroborative evidence. He had examined 17 1-2 rupees of the year 1840 and found them to be counterfeit.

Gujanand Atmaram Jayaker, a tobacconist, said that on the 7th August, he was taken by a police inspector to the accused's room, and through a crevice he saw what had been described by other witnesses.

The second accused, in his defence, said this was his first offence. His conscience was clear he had not benefitted at all by the transaction. He begged for Mercy.

His lordship addressed the jury on the law of the case and referred to the main portions of the evidence for the prosecution.

The jury unanimously found both the accused guilty. The first was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and the second for four years.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

ABKARI PROSECUTIONS.

"UNDER CUTTING" IN THE SALE OF "CHARAS."

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McLaughlin of the Abkari Department, charged Tulsiram Revashanker, who has a shop at Mumbadevi Temple, with selling charas at less than the rate licensed by the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. The evidence showed that the accused sold a tola of the drug for Re. 0-4-6, whereas he ought to have charged six annas for the same quantity according to the conditions of his license.

The Magistrate inquired how it was that the licence holders could afford to sell the drug at a lower rate.

Mr. McLaughlin explained that it was on account of the competition between the license holders. If they could get the drug at one anna per tola and sold it for two annas per tola there remained a good margin of profit.

The Magistrate: I don't see how the accused has committed an offence if he preferred to sell the drug at a lower rate. Has there been any case in the High Court before?

Mr. McLaughlin: No, Sir. There have been a number of cases before Magistrates.

The Magistrate: Under what section does the Collector grant the license?

Mr. McLaughlin: Under Section 30 of Act V.

The Magistrate: There is nothing in the license about this rate.

Mr. McLaughlin: The rate has been fixed by the Collector and is endersed on every license that is granted

The Magistrate: Where is the rule or order of the Government by which the Collector passed this order?

Mr. McLaughlin: There is an authority. If your Worship will grant me a short posponement, it will be produced before the Court.

The Magistrate remarked he would like to be satisfied on that point. The hearing was postponed till Thursday.

Inspector McLaughlin then charged Dorabshaw Manekshaw, a Parsee, with selling "charas" without a license and with being in illicit possession of a quantity of the drug. It appeared that the accused sold charas on Monday night to Mahomed Khan Ahmad Khan, a Mahomedan, near the Northbrooke Garden. He was arrested on the spot and 12 tolas of charas were found in his possession. Mr. McLaughlin informed the Court that no one could possess more than 5 tolas of the drug without a licence. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

When a first-class match lasts well into Saturday afternoon many a toiler is given an unexpected chance of seeing the best of cricket. Those round the ropes are no holiday crowd. They have hurried away from a morning's work, and are almost fearful lest some untimely bowling feat shall finish the match in a hurry. So there is often a note of disappointment in the involuntary, drawn-out cry of "Bowled!" which goes up from a thousand throats as the bails flash through the sunlight. But although the match often disappoints, Saturday afternoon on the other hand sometimes provides the best that cricket can give in the way of excitement. It is the end af the game there are only a few hours to go. So it is a time for "bucking up," and doing things quickly—either taking wickets or scoring runs. On Saturday the spectators at the Oval and at Bristol at least got their money's worth to the full, for Middlesex dismissed Gloucestershire with but half an hour to spare, while the Philadelphians beat Surrey within a few minutes of time. Had there been points hanging to the game likely to affect the mathematical problem by which positions in the County Championship are determined that last twenty minutes at the Oval would have been long remembered. As it was, things were sufficiently exciting to make most people hold their breath whilst each ball was on its journey. For twenty solid minutes Richardson kept up his wicket. Each bowler put his whole heart and soul into his work; every delivery was given a momentous importance. But ten minutes before time J. B. King snapped the tension by bowling Richardson and the Philadelphians won a brilliant victory.

Hayward played a splendid innings, but the Philadelphians are at least as strong in bowling as is the average county, and, except Stedman, all the others of his side had failed. But great batsman though he is, Hayward is probably less useful to his side now than in the old days, before he reached the pinacle of fame, when he scored fewer runs, but saved many in the field, and took his share of wickets in a season. His hundred wickets and his thousand runs won more matches then than do his two thousand runs or so now. Nevertheless, he is a beautiful batsman, graceful and masterful in style, as great a contrast as the whole world could show to his partner in the last wicket stand on Saturday. Tom Richardson's batting and bowling are as the poles asunder. As a bowler he is serious indeed. His determined pose, his great pace make him grim and demon-like. As a batsman he is ludicrous. The crowd chuckles as he emerges from the pavilion and prepares for an amusing five minutes; the fieldsmen spread out on the on-side with smiling faces; the cause of it all the hero of a hundred bowling feats, comes in grinning broadly. He takes two-leg with the care of an Abel, sets himself in classic manner and proceeds to demonstrate how batting should not be done. He sometimes hits the ball along the ground, but that is an accident—as are most things he does at the wickets. He has been known to score four by a legitimate cut which carried the ball over the middle stump and through the startled wicket-keeper's legs. The best ball in the world is likely to cannon with the refreshment bar the worst to scatter his stumps. But the fact remains that he has often come to the rescue of his side, and at least he is very good fun, and never lasts long enough to grow monotonous.

There is a touch of greatness about the way in which Middlesex get themselves out of tight corners. They are never beaten, and if they finish at the head of the championship, they will be in every way worthy successors to Yorkshire. But even when Gloucestershire had all the best of the game last week few people could have had much faith in their ability to win. Their reputation was too much against it. The appearance of C. O. H. Sewell and C. L. Townsend in the Gloucestershire ranks brings thoughts of happier days when "W. G." led the van, and Sewell, together with G. L. Jessop, W. M. Hemingway and F. H. B. Champain formed the finest combination of batsmen playing cricket, so safe and dashing were they. From the time, when as a schoolboy, Townsend first appeared for his county until three seasons ago when the legal profession claimed him, he was almost as much to Gloucestershire as Jessop is to day. So slightly built was he that when Tom Richardson met him he at first refused to bowl. "If one of my fast ones hit him he'll break," he said. Skin and bone though he seemed, Townsend was capable of doing more than many a man of robust build. He could bowl all the morning and bat all the afternoon and be none the worse for it; he was capable of winning matches by himself, and on his day no bowler in England was more formidable. Yet he was most variable. Sometimes he was "jam"; sometimes a very terror—accurate, deceptive in flight, unsurpassed for break and "devil"; and above it all he was an artist. When his natural abilities did not remove the batsman his strategy probably did—two balls well up say, to suit a smashing drive, and two fours spoilt his analysis; then came the next ball, a little slower, a little wider, a little shorter—a little, but not much—looking just the same, but really so cunningly different. The bastman tried for another four—and third man or cover took the catch.

There was the usual rush to the moors this year for "the glorious 12th," but prospects for equally record sport are wanting. Since Friday last Euston, St. Pancras, King's-cross, and even Marylebone Stations have been crowded with a never-ending stream of people bound for Lancashire, Yorkshire, and all parts of Scotland. No fewer than seven "specials" a night have been sent out from King's cross in order to cope with the rush to Scotland, and inquiries at St. Pancras and Euston reveal a similar busy state of affairs. The rush will continue for heavy demands have been made on the railway companies by members of Parliament for reserved carriages, many of our legislators being unable to leave town until midnight on the 14th. Reports from the moors show that demands for shootings have far exceeded the average. As a consequence rents asked have been very high indeed. It is stated on what may be regarded as very good authority that one American millionaire is paying for a very indifferent Lowland moor no less than 7s. per acre. The Prince of Wales opens the season on on the Wharfedale moors, in Yorkshire. Very conflicting accounts are to hand as to the sport His Royal Highness is likely to obtain there. Disease has undoubtedly been prevalent among the birds. Many succumbed to the severe winter, and since then barren pairs have been found in much larger numbers than is desirable. On the other hand, from Wemmergill, Broomhead, and Dallowgill moors the very best tidings are heard. Despite the gloomy anticipations indulged in last spring, birds on the above three moors, are both numerous and strong. Lord Hothfield will shoot over the Broomhead moor, as will also Mr. Rimington Wilson. Several M. P's will be found on Wemmergill, and Lord Ripon is now at Dallowgill. It is interesting to note that Lord Ripon has been shooting over this particular moor since he was seventeen years old. Last year his lordship made his record "bag," for in a howling gale, he was responsible for no less than 338 birds. In 1901 4,140 birds were shot by Lord Ripon and two other "guns" during the season. It is said, too, that Castle Carr moors in Yorkshire are packed with birds. Yet a little further north in Northumberland there will be comparatively no shooting at all, for disease has all but wiped out the grouse from the county. Across the border a record "shoot" is promised. From Argylshire the best news is obtainable. The Marquess of Breadalbane will shoot over Blackmount and will find very large covies there. Lord Morton will be equally favoured at Conaglen and Ardogour, in the same shire, and Lord Strathcona has been most successful with his broods at Kinlochbeg and Black Corries, though he will not shoot them himself being now en route for Canada.

Grouse were fairly good on the moors of the Mackintosh of May last year. Nine hundred and fourteen brace were killed by ten guns in a single day, and the total bag for three and a half days was 1,900 brace. Despite the fact that this bears the reputation of being the best moor in Scotland,

rumour has it that severe frost and heavy snows during the nesting period will be responsible for poorer bags than usual this season. The Marques of Huntly will open on Dess Moor, in Aberdeen, and in the same shire the Duke of Fife will find excellent shooting on the Mar Forest moors. Another Aberdeen moor, Cairnton, is in the occupation of Lord Penrhyn, and Sir Thomas Burnett takes a party to Crathes moor. We are likely to hear that good bags have been obtained from all the Morayshire moors. Especially favourable are the reports from Knockando, where Lady North takes a large party, and from Ferness Castle, where the Earl of Leven is staying. Perthshire moors may best be described as "patchy" this year. The high moors are distinctly barren, but the low-lying ones are well stocked Thus at the time of writing, two reports are before us from adjoining moors. One states that grouse are healthy and plentiful, and the other, "Grouse not worth shooting.' More people are going to Perthshire shootings than to those of any other shire in Scotland. The Duke of Bedferd will be found on Meikleoue, the Duke of Atholl at Dunkeld, Lord Amherst at Ben Armine, Lady Macnaghten at Craigrue, Lord Willoughby de Eresby at Glenartney, Sir G. Sitwell at Travie, and Sir Matthew Arthur at Tressary. Uig moors, in the island of Lewis, have for the seasons past given excellent shooting. In 1900 1,482 birds were brought to be ground, eighty over that number 1901, and 1, 641 last year. It is to be hoped that Lord Belper, who is shooting there this year, will succeed in once more putting up the figures. The moors in this island extend for ten miles in one direction and nearly fourteen in the other, are very hilly, but wild, bleak, and bare of wood and well stocked with game.

The series of matches between England and the United States for the right to hold the Davis International Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup, which started on Tuesday the 3th inst., was not brought to a conclusion until Saturday last, rain preventing play on Wednesday and Thursday. The result of the contest has been an overwhelming victory for the English team, who have succeeded in winning every event in which the played, though one of the matches went by default to America owing to an injury to R. F. Doherty on the first day, which prevented him from playing. Fortunately it did not prove serious, and he was able to take his place in the doubles on Friday and to play his single on Saturday. The complete score of the match is as follows :—

SINGLES.

H. L. Doherty beat R. D. Wrenn—6-0, 6-3, 6-4.
W. A. Larned walked over R. F. Doherty retiring.
H. L. Doherty beat W. A. Larned—6-4, 6-8, 6-0, 2-6 6-4.
R. F. Doherty beat R. D. Wrenn—6 4, 3 6, 6-3, 6-8, 6 4.

DOUBLES.

R. F. and H. L. Doherty beat R. D. and G. L. Wrenn—7-5, 9-7, 2-6, 6-3.

RESULT.

England won by 4 events to 1, 12 sets to 5; 95 games to 75.

The accounts of the actual play which have reached us are meagre, and we know little more than the mere scores. Looking at these it is pretty evident that the second round in the singles produced two very keen matches, as each of them ran to the full five sets, and in each case the final set was only won at 6-4. The doubles also produced a fairly close result, though the Americans could only secure one set, but on the first day H. L. Doherty apparently had a very easy win over R. D. Wrenn. Altogether we may congratulate ourselves that the performance of our representatives has been fully up to the most sanguine expectations. To play in both singles and doubles throughout the match and come through without a loss against players of the calibre of Larned and the brothers Wrenn is very fine work, and is another indication, if one were needed, that the Dohertys, whether singly or as a pair, are undoubtedly the finest exponents of lawn tennis playing at the present time. Before leaving the American play I must correct an error which appeared in these notes last Wednesday. It was stated that the brothers Doherty beat the Wrenns in the inter-State Tournament at Nahant. It appears that it was H. S. Mahony who partnered R. F. Doherty, through the first cable message gave the name of H. L. Doherty.

To turn to home matters, there has been much of interest in the recent tournaments. At Ilkley the honours in the open events fell to J. M. Bouchar and B. Hillyard, who met in the final of the singles (which the former won), and then won the doubles together. Casdagli did not do anything very great, going down very badly before Boucher in the semi-final of the singles, and failing to bring off anything better than two third prizes. W. H. Zimmern also captured a third in the doubles handicap, in which he had a strong partner in A. J. Ford. At Saxmundham E. R. Allen brought off a very good performance in dispossessing Roper Barrett of the challenge cup. Allen in playing a very strong single just now, whilst Barrett has been somewhat out of condition. Miss C. M. Wilson had little difficulty in winning the ladies' singles at the same meeting. The entry for the Scottish championships at Moffat was rather poor, both as regards numbers and class. No players quite of the front rank were competing, and the singles championship fell to F. W. Payn, who met and defeated A. W. Macgregor in the final. The ladies' singles championship was won by Miss M. T. Crawford, of Edinburgh, Miss Ferguson, the previous holder not appearing to defend her title. Trefriw tournament was, as usual, a great success, although the entries were by no means so numerous as last year. This meeting has generally been a popular one with Manchester players but this year S. E. Charlton and Miss Windsor were the only local players competing. Miss Windsor was not very successful, but Charlton reached the semi final of the open singles the final of the singles handicap, and won the consolation singles and the mixed doubles, in which event his partner was Miss Wheldon, outright. A. H. Green was by a long way the strongest player competing, and after easily winning the open singles he accomplished a great performance in the handicap, winning from owe 15 3 when no other player was behind scratch. It is evident that Green is keeping up the form which enabled him to beat Ritchie at the Gipsy tournament last month. Miss Garfitt won the ladies singles rather easily, her only hard match being against Mrs. Heatley. The challenge round against Miss Makinson, the holder of the cup, was an absurdly runaway affair, for Miss Garfitt only lost one game in each set. Buxton, Tenby, Torquay. Felixstowe, Whitby, Criccieth, and Elgin all have tournaments in progress this week. Of these Buxton, Whitby, and Criccieth are chiefly of interest to Manchester players, some of whom will be present at each. The Buxton entry is nothing like so strong as in previous years, though the numbers are fairly good. Of she men W. C. Crawley, F. W. Payn, and X. F. Casdagli are about the best, whilst the ladies include only Miss Douglas and Miss Robb from among the first-class players. At Criccieth a strong contingent from the West Heaton Club has entered, and several lady players from the Moss Side Lawn Tennis Club are also competing.

FAMINE RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
British Provinces.			
Central Provinces	213	12357	12 70
Total British Provinces.....	213	12357	12570

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Central Provinces.....	Nil	10739	10739	—1,831
Total British Provinces.	Nil	10739	10739	—1,831

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SPECIAL APPEAL BENCH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob formed a Special Appeal Bench at the High Court yesterday, to hear an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered in December 1902, in the suit brought by Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State, the defendant and respondent.

This suit was filed by Mr. Jehangir, Manockjee Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council complaining of a resolution of the Governor of Bombay dated 6th November 1899, and praying that the plaintiff may be awarded a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful acts of Government that the said resolution may be ordered to be set aside, and for costs of the suit.

Mr. Jehangir, in continuing his arguments, remarked that government had not taken reasonable care in the publication of the libel, and though the "onus" lay on him to prove that proper care had not been taken in the publication, he could only do so by going into evidence, which he was not allowed to do. He contended that the resolution was not a resolution of the Governor in Council. Sir Evan James had stated that it was not a resolution of the Governor in Council, and as it was a question of fact, he could only prove it by being allowed to call evidence in that behalf. Their lordships would then be in a position to observe if a proper procedure had been followed in respect of the publication of the resolution. Under the Statute three members constituted the Council, and any resolution, therefore, issued by one member of that body was inoperative and therefore illegal.

When the court reassembled after lunch the Advocate-General asked if the court was sitting from day to day? There was a case to be tried at the Criminal sessions on Wednesday, and his presence there as Advocate-General was necessary. If the court, as it was usually done, did not sit on Wednesday, he would attend the Session, but if their lordships decided to hold the court that day he would have to ask the Public Prosecutor to make some other arrangement.

Mr. Justice Batty: We are bound to sit on Wednesday.

Mr. Jehangir, in the course of further argument, urged that the officers of Government who had something or other to do with the issuing and the publication of the resolution did not believe the allegations made against him to be true, if evidence had been taken, he would have proved that there was express malice, and the Officials know that the allegations were untrue.

Mr. Justice Batty enquired if all that was urged by Mr. Jehangir was relevant to the question whether the Secretary of State would be liable for express malice on the part of individuals, who were alleged to have been instrumental in issuing the resolution in question?

Mr. Jahangir in replied that it was for the defence to prove the negative. Continuing he argued that the Government had the power to dismiss their servants but not without due inquiry. Government could be sued for wrongful dismissal. It was now here stated in the statutes that the East India Company could not be sued, and if the East Indian Company could be sued, the Secretary of State who had stepped into the shoes of the East India Company could also be sued. Mr. Jahangir then discussed the law of libel at some length. Mr. Justice Batty asked if Mr. Jahangir meant to say that an employer under certain circumstances had no right to say to an employe that he was a dishonest.

Mr. Jahangir said he had a right to say so but he was at the same time bound to prove that the man was dishonest. As soon as the Government based their privilege, they lost the privilege. Government usually censured their servants by means of letters written to them, but they seldom censured by giving an excess of publication of a resolution as was done in his case. Government could not claim privilege in amatter in which the charge had not been proved.

The court then adjourned.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—

Mr. J. G. Barkley, District Engineer of the B.-N. Railway, who had just returned from a year's leave, and was posted to Chakardarpur, has we hear resigned his appointment. It is believed Mr. Barkley has obtained a more suitable post in China.

Mr. E. H. Burke, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bombay Circle Audit Office, Nagpur has been granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 1st September. Mr. J. A. O'Brien Deputy Comptroller Post Office, Punjab Circle Audit Office has been posted as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bombay Circle Audit Office, Nagpur. It is rumoured that Mr. Burke has been permanently transferred to the Punjab Circle and will not return to Nagpur.

The Paree head writer of the C. P. Club, who was arrested last week on a charge of misappropriating money belonging to the club has been tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Malguzar of Irsi, in the Ramtek tahsil, who was being tried on a charge of murder was acquitted by Mr. H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E., Sessions Judge, Nagpur. Mr. Branson, counsel for the accused, very ably conducted the defence.

A portion of the wall of the compound of Mr. C. V. Nayudu, measuring about 40 feet in length and 6 feet in height collapsed last Sunday night Fortunately no one was injured The remaining portion of the wall is in a dilapidated condition and should be repaired or raised to the ground before it collapses.

During the rains the snakes are driven out of their burrows and seek shelter in stables, bath-rooms, bedrooms and other places. On Monday last a Hindu woman was bitten by a snake at Sakardhara and notwithstanding the efforts made to save her life by means of muntars the woman died in great agony. Last Tuesday night a number of dogs saw a snake slowly gliding along in the compound and at once surrounded it and would not let it escape. One of the dogs made a spring at the snake and bit it in the back, when the chowkidar appeared on the scene and the snake was despatched with a blow from his heavy club. The snake was found to be a deadly cobra and measured nearly four feet.

After a fortnight's wet weather, we are now having clear sunny days which will prove beneficial to the crops as well as to the public health. During the past ten years or so Nagpur has not had such an abundant rainfall as that of this year, and if it continues to rain at short intervals up to Divali, we may expect to have a bumper crop. The corpse of a young Mahomedan girl was found in a nala towards the east of the B. N. R. Workshops a few days ago. Though it was in a state of decomposition, the parents, who have been searching for days for their missing daughter, identified her. The child while playing in the water, appears to have fallen into a pit in it, and got drowned. The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 22nd August was 109 against 114 and 116 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 19. There was one death from plague. The general death-rate of the week was 45'1 per mille per annum against 5'38 the mean of the last five years. The total number of births registered during the week was 103, the ratio being 42'6 per mille per annum. Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. Shanker Madho Chitnavis, Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, from the 28th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. Dewar I. C. S., Settlement Officer, Sambalpur, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that District in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Shanker Madho Chitnavis.

A MELBOURNE telegram reports that Miss Rose Scott, president of the New South Wales Women's Political Education League, arrived in Melbourne recently, to take part in the meeting of the Victorian Women's Federal Political Association. One of the important subjects to be discussed at that gathering was the extravagance of the Federal Government, Miss Scott was met at the station by representatives of nearly all the women's associations in the State of Vicotria. Speaking to a Pressman she said :— "The States will sever rom the Federation sure enough. It may be after a civil war. The Commonwealth makes for centralisation. All that was wanted was a Federal system."

FLORILINE —For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid Florline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF BOMBAY.

IN the opinion of the "Voice of India", His Majesty's Government has evidently made about the best choice possible in appointing Lord Lamington to be Governor of Bombay. He has had administrative experience, both at home and abroad, and has proved himself to be a ruler of tact and ability. According to all accounts, Bombay may rejoice in the selection.

The "Rast Goftar" states :—Lord Lamington has been appointed to succeed Lord Northcote as the Governor of Bombay. Considering the fact that even such exalted posts are, for one reason or another, gradually ceasing to be attractive to statesmen in the front rank of British politics, Bombay might consider itself fortunate in Lord Lamington having consented to serve it. The new Governor has won the golden opinion of all in whose contact he has come; he has a distinguished record of public services, both at home and abroad, is young and energetic, and ambitious enough to add to the glory and greatness of his country by adding to the happiness, prosperity and contentment of those dependent on her. He has shown himself to be a capable, sympathetic and tactful Proconsul in an important Colony, and we cannot help feeling that in him the Presidency has found an administrator who will be an altogether, worthy successor to the illustrious statesman who is going to bid farewell to these shores on Saturday next.

The "Gujarati" remarks, that a part from the merits of the selection, the announcement has afforded relief to the public mind, because the presidency will have at its head an Englishman who is, at any rate, not an embodiment of irrepressible conceit and inveterate racial prejudices. That is distinctly a political gain. As regards the qualifications of Lord Northcote's successor, he does not compare unfavourably with most of his predecessors. He belongs to a high English family and is a University man. As assistant private secretary to Lord Salisbury, he came in contact with one of the foremost politicians of the Victorian era.

The "Gujarat Mitra" :—There is a certain appropriateness and meaning in the exchange of an ex-Governor of Queensland with a Provincial satrap of one of the most important administrative divisions of His Majesty's great Eastern Dependency who has been translated to the Governor-Generalship of Australia. We can only lay it down to be due in a large measure to the King-Emperor's desire to bring into closer touch the East with a great and rising colony such as the Commonwealth of Australia. The Governor-elect of Bombay had been Governor of Queensland from 1895 till 1901, a colony that has been an exception to the rest of the Australian States in its consistent recognition of the claims of Asiatic labour. Lord Lamington has been claimed to be a successful Governor of Queensland.

A CORDIAL FAREWELL TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," in offering a cordial farewell to H. E. Lord Northcote, says:—We heartily wish him and his consort, both of whom have won the private esteem and regard of citizens and citizenesses of all classes of the community in this Presidency, God speed and every success. May they both reign or rule happily and carry with them at the end of their term the same esteem and regard from people of their own flesh and blood. This is our sincere wish and in that sincerity we bid both a cordial farewell, Bombay will long remember them for their noble deeds of unostentatious benevolence, their fredom from racial prejudice, and above all for their high standard of purity in the social life of the city. The scion of the noble house of Ideesleigh has nobly maintained the rich traditions of his father whose memory all India still cherishes for the broad minded liberality and generous statesmanship which he displayed, while holding the office of Secretary of State for India.

THE LAST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Special interest attached to the last meeting of the local Legislative Council according to the "Voice of India" because it was to be the last meeting of that body under Lord Northcote. Our contemporary adds: When the Honourable Mr. Mehta thanked His Excellency in his own felicitous manner for the courtesy and patience uniformly shown by the President to the Honourable Members, he not only laid his finger on a trait of His Excellency's personal character for which he will long be remembered, but he also alluded in a way to the nature of the measures passed during His Excellency's regime—measure which sometimes evoked such a strong differnece of opinion that courtesy and patience were specially valued in the President of the Council. And when His Excellency thanked the Honourable Members in return for the courtesy and the valuable assistance which had distinguished the conduct of the Members, he indirectly acknowledged the difficulty of the problems which his Government had been called upon to solve.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

Much good may be expected says the "Voice of India," from the Sanitary Association that has just been formed in Bombay at the instance of Dr. Turner, the energetic Health Officer of the local Municipality, if its agents can be got to work conscientiously and vigorously. The object of the Association is to increase among the people a knowledge of sanitation and hygiene. The annual subscription for members is fixed at Rs. 10 and the admission fee at Rs. 5. Having obtained the necessary sinews for the operations, the next step will be to employ male and female visitors of every caste and creed to visit the houses of the poor, and by means of oral instructions and written tracts to diffuse among the ignorant a knowledge of sanitation and hygiene. Experience will teach the best methods of conveying the instruction, but an organisation which works steadily and assiduously in this direction may serve as a very good auxiliary to the Sanitary Department of the Municipality.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the question of free and compulsory primary education, discussed at the last meeting of the Local Legislature Council, the "Rast Goftar" affirms: The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla made a strong appeal to Government in the matter, urging them to make a tentative beginning by way of experiment, and to see how far it is feasible. Mr. Ibrahim is one of the very few public men in our midst, who sees the importance and the value of constructive criticism, and here, too, he had suggestion to make which showed that he had thought and pondered over the matter in a thoroughly practical and business-like manner. Mr. Ibrahim acknowledged that there are some serious difficulties in the way; but he is convinced that these could be easily got over, if the authorities would only try.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENTS BY A SORTER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Antone Thomas Pimento, a sorter at the Bombay General Post Office, with the theft of letters containing notes dispatched from the General Post Office between November 1902 and August 1903. Mr. L. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Sloane stated that the accused was arrested while selling two unmatched pieces of fifty rupee notes at the Crawford Market for Rs. 15 on Monday about 11-30 a.m. Subsequently his place of residence at Marol in Thana District was searched, from which the police recovered five left halves of hundred rupee notes. The witness further stated that he had also got other notes which he believed were posted by people in Bombay. Messrs Cutler Palmer and Sons were among the people thus robbed. Of the two halves which the accused was trying to dispose of on Monday, one belonged to Mr. P. D. Lam, who posted it in a letter to Poona on or about the 1st November 1902. The other was apparently only recently stolen by the accused as it bore the Warl Bunder Goods Station mark of the month of August on its back. He applied to his Worship to grant a postponement in order to enable him to make further inquiries into the matter. The case stands adjourned.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

POONA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 31st August.

The All Horse Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br c g Ayrdale
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swittsure
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Glen Albyn
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Alix
Mr M Pestonjee's br aus m Blue Blood
Messrs M Pestonjee and R Bhikajee's b aus g Kingston
Major Vans Agnew's b aus g Corrie Roy (by wire)
Mr Leslie's b aus g Spark
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock
Mr R M Roy's ch aus h Altamas
Dr Spooner Hart's g aus g Acetine
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzores
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Hoop Iron
Messrs Galstaun and Avasia's ch e h Presbyterian

The Small Arab Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Lt Col Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Mr Artin A Esmyie's g a h Earle Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Moon 13 3 3-4
Mr H R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1 2
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 3-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Gcculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Dukdul 13 3 1-2
Captain Benn's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0
Mr F M Gazdar's b a h Narunjee 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14 0
Captain Dunbar's g a h Victory 14 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3
Major Kustace's b a g Naseri 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2

The New Arab stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Bikanir 14 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught 4 years
Mr R R S' b a h Padlock 3 years
Mr A R Amer's b a h Bendigo 2 years
Mr S A Wahed's ch c Isinglass 2 years
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 14 5 aged
Mr A M Amer's b a h Burlin 3 years
Capt Hon'ble C F Groville's g a h Scattercash 14 0 4 years
Messrs F Nowrojee and H Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller 3 years

The Little Consolation Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lt Col Eccles b a h Sweet William 13 2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13 1 3-4
Mr Fareji bin Suedi's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Messrs E Amer and O Mahomed's b a h Greatorex 13 2 1-2
Messrs M Goouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Messrs A Moshen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdul Razak Shalman's ch a h Galib 12 2 3-4
Mr Abdul Razak Suleman's b a h Subarite 13 2 1-2
Mr A Sattar's br a h Cooo 13 2 1-2
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Buktawar 13 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorsed 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheel's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Captain Winter's ch a h Winchester by wire
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyan 13 2 1-2
Mr W Bas's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2

The Sydney Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goouldass and A Nanji's b aus m Giga 14 0 3-4
Messrs M Goouldass and A Nanje's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Tragedian 14 1
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice 14 1 1-4
Captain F C Stratten's b e g The Chump 14 1 1-2
Captain F C stratton's ch e g Jolly Roger 14 1 1-4
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Comeback 14 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 2-4
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower 14 0
Mr Kalso's b aus m Uneasy Rose 14 1
Mr Richard's ch a h Selpme (by wire)
Mr J C Galstann's b or br aus h Metalgia 14 1
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key Most 14 0 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's br o h Wink 14 1 14

The Amateur Welter Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lt Col Hazelton's b ntt am m Madeira
Mr G O Bosse's b aus g Dawn
Major Vans Agnew's b aus g Corrie Roy by wire
Mr Ankotell Jone's b aus g Ombree by wire
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl
Captain Benn's br aus g Charcoal

The Service Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt Col Eccle's b aus g Pomfret 14 1
Lt Col Eccle's b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Lt Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Captain Greer's ch aus g Whenan 13 3
Captain Hickman's b aus m Saucebox 14 0 1-2
Major Edward's ch a g Conway 14 0 3-4
Mr Balderston's br aus m Friendly by cap-a-pied—dam by Friendlers 14 0
Mr W Bass' b aus m Stockbell 14 1

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

DAUGHTER A WITNESS AGAINST HER FATHER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kashi, a Hindu woman in the service of Naranji Parmanand; charged Tulsidas Dhunji, brother-in-law to Naranji, with assault, Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the wives of Naranji and Tulsidas were sisters, and the children of the latter resided with their aunt and uncle Naranji from their childhood. After the death of their mother the children continued to live with their aunt who was childless and on her death left her property to the children. The accused demanded possession of his children some time after this, and Naranji having declined to send them a High Court suit was filed. In that suit the High Court made an order to the effect that the children should remain with Naranji till they came of age, and that Naranji should send them to their father every Sunday and when they got leave from school with a servant who should accompany them to their father's house and remain with them in the house.

The evidence of Bachubai, the eldest daughter of the accused, went to show that the complainant Kashi and Magan Chagan, Naranji's Mehta, accompanied her to her father's place on Sunday, the 9th August. Her father met them on the ground floor and ordered Kashi not to go with them to the upper floor. However the witness insisted upon Kashi's accompanying her upstairs and Kashi in obedience to the orders from Naranji did so. Magan remained downstairs. The witness further stated that her father got annoyed at this and rushed at Kashi and gave her a push. Kashi thereupon held up her umbrella and during the struggle she (the witness) and her sisters got frightened and ran downstairs. Magan came up and remonstrated with the accused and separated him from the complainant.

His Worship in disposing of the case observed that Kashi was perfectly justified in accompanying the children upstairs according to the order of the High Court. The evidence perfectly showed that the accused wanted to force Kashi to obey his orders which he had no right to do. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Kashi and Magan Chagan were charged by Tulsidas Dhunji with assault and abuse, Tulsidas stated that he was assaulted by Kashi with an umbrella and Magan Chagan had slaped him. He, however, failed to bring sufficient evidence in support of his statement, and the Magistrate said that after hearing the evidence he was of opinion that the accused should not be asked to enter upon their defence. The accused were acquitted.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Robsob, presiding. There were present:—Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr W. L. Harvey, Mr. H. V. B. Kemball, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The Board considered the report of the Reclamation Committee No. 1, dated the 23rd July, 1903, in respect of Police Accommodation Scheme on the Agripada Estate and of the scheme for Resaldars' quarters at Stables at Byculla.

The Board resolved that they were of opinion that the schemes ought to be made; that the report be adopted, the plans and estimates be approved and necessary steps be taken for the notification of the schemes and their submission for sanction to Government.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

Consideration was given to Government Resolution in the General Department sanctioning plans and estimates for the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes on the 1st Nagpada Estate.

It was resolved to ask the Engineer to submit plans for the same.

The Board after transacting some other business adjourned.

JAMAICA WRECKED.

CYCLONE CAUSES GREAT DAMAGE.

SEVENTY PERSONS KILLED.

A NEW YORK telegram dated August 12 states :—The southern part of Cuba and the island of Jamaica have been partly devastated by a hurricane which has caused £1,000,000 damage. The town of Santiago de Cuba is wrecked, and large numbers of Jamaican banana plantations have been destroyed. There are between six and seven thousand persons homeless. The hurricane is the same one that visited Martinique on Sunday, and it is now moving in the direction of Havana and Florida. The weather bureau has warned all West Indian steamers to seek port shelter.

A Central News telegram from New York says that damage to the amount of quite £300,000 has been done by the hurricane in Jamaica. Describing the cyclone, Reuter's correspondent says that it struck Jamaica early in the morning, and in the afternoon became a hurricane from the north, blowing until three o'clock the next mornig with great fury. The storm then veered to the south, and ultimately to the south-east. Telegraphic communication has been suspended and definite information is still wanting. The velocity of the wind at Kingston is estimated to have been 120 miles an hour.

The banana crops at the east end of the island were destroyed, as well as all the plantations for fifteen miles west of Kingston. The remainder of the plantations on the southern side of the island escaped.

Port Antonio, a rising town, and a favourite place of resort with American tourists, has been devastated by the cyclone. Many lives were lost and churches were wrecked and houses demolished. The fruit plantations in the district have been ruined and the growers have sustained enormous losses.

The Government is making every effort to restore communications and to reassure the population. The loss to shipping is considerable, but it is principally small vessels which are involved.

It is considered that the calamity will check the prosperity of the island for many months. The Legislative Council was appointed to meet yesterday, but was unable to assemble on account of the state of the weather.

A later message says :—Seventy persons have been killed and between five and six hundred injured, according to the latest accounts of the tornado which swept over Jamaica.

Communication with the interior of the island has been destroyed, and the casualty list in consequence is not yet complete. It is believed the total number of dead will not fall far short of 200. The damage done to property, so far as can be at present calculated, approaches £3,000,000.

The eastern end of the island is completely devastated, and all the banana, cocoanut, and coffee plantations have been totally wiped out. The whole population of the district is face to face with famine, and demands have been sent to the Governor for relief.

Every tree has been uprooted by the storm, and gives the appearance of an army having thrown up barricades. Thousands of homeless people are wandering about unable to find any shelter, and the general condition is one of extreme misery.

GREATEST DAMAGE.

The greatest damage has been done in the town of Port Antonio, where but six houses remained standing after the cyclone had swept over the place. Fifteen hundred people have been made homeless.

The wharves of the United Fruit Company, with its offices, have been demolished, and five of its steamers, including the Simon Dumois and the Alfred Dumois, are ashore.

At Port Maria 2,000 people are homeless. The cyclone there destroyed all the small vessels in the harbour and drove ashore a big Italian vessel, the Salvatore di Giorgio. Another big ship, whose name has not been made out, is also ashore.

The town of Kingston is quite without light and water, the cyclone having demolished the electric lighting and the water plants. All the shipping in Kingston Harbour was more or less damaged, but as only the tail of the cyclone struck the town it has not suffered as other places in the island.

The vessels Gallatoee and Rasma and the Elida were all beached by the storm, but the Elida has since been refloated. The rain which accompanied the hurricane has flooded all the streams in the island, causing many deaths by drowning.

MOTOR-CAR ROMANCE.

MR. CHARLES JARROTT MARRIES COUNTESS ROSSLYN.

A LITTLE surprise was provided the other day by the marriage of Mr. Charles Jarrott the well-known motor-car expert, and the Countess of Rosslyn.

The romantic wedding was kept very quiet, only two or three of the most intimate friends of the couple being present at the ceremony, which took place in a West End church.

The secret was so well kept that even at Mr. Jarrott's place of business in Great Marlborough-street no one knew what had happened until about one o'clock. At that hour a powerful motor-car, upholstered in crimson, and containing Mr. Jorrott and a lady, pulled up outside the premises.

Mr. Jarrott alighted for a few minutes, and when he re-entered the car there was a chorus of questions from friends as to where he was going.

"I'm off on my honeymoon," Mr. Jarrott called out, and before his friends could recover from their surprise the car was whizzing down Regent-street.

The lady accompanying him was Lady Rosslyn. In pearl grey and a motoring hat, and the marriage had taken place just two hours before.

The romance which culminated in this interesting union commenced in October last, when Lady Rosslyn bought a motor-car. Later, the car developed faults, and it was Mr. Jarrott who not only provided Lady Rosslyn with a clever chauffeur, but personally saw that the car was put into thorough working order again.

The car's breakdown led to a warm friendship between the fair owner and Mr. Jarrott, and the mutual admiration so ripened that a few weeks ago they became engaged.

The happy couple went to the church the other day in a motor-car, and, appropriately enough, they intend to spent their honeymoon motoring in the south west of England.

Mr. Charles Jarrott who is barely thirty years of age, has since 1901 been one of the plucklest and most successful drivers of motor-cars and motor-cycles in the country, and his performance in the Circuit des Ardennes was his crowning exploit. It will be remembered that in the Gordon Bennett race in Ireland his car broke down and Mr. Jarrott himself was injured.

He was educated at Cambridge, and has carried off prizes for bicyle riding, swimming, and running. He is also a good shot and a first-class cross-country rider.

The Countess of Rosslyn was formerly a Miss Violet Vyner. She now wishes to be known as Mrs. Charles Jarrott.

CIRCUS TRAINS IN COLLISION.

21 DEATHS: RESCUE WORK BY ELEPHANTS.

Twenty-one persons were killed and between twenty-five and thirty seriously injured in a railway accident on the Canadian Grand Trunk system near the town of Durand, Michigan. Two trains of twenty-one cars, carrying the members of the troupe and the property of Wallace Brothers' Travelling Circus, collided owing to the air-brakes on the second train refusing to work. In the cars were about fifty wild animals, and the fear that some of them had escaped increased the panic existing among the survivors of the wreck. Rescuers were persuaded with difficulty to help to clear away the debris until it became known that the iron cages containing the beasts had withstood the shock. The lions and tigers created a furious uproar, and beat their heads against the iron bars of their prisons in their efforts to escape. The trainers, however, succeeded in pacifying them, and after a while they became quiet. Two camels and an elephant that were in the rear cars of the first train were killed, and several prize horses sustained broken legs and had to be shot. The "Daily Express" correspondent says that four elephants, which were in the same car as the dead one, escaped with scarcely a scratch. They did magnificent work in aiding the rescuers. They were harnessed to the overturned cars and succeeded in pulling many of them to one side The canvas and rope paraphernalia, together with almost all the show wagons and the trapeze and gymnastic apparatus, were quite destroyed. The damage is placed at £20,000.

HERE THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

AN excellent example of how far the bounds of liberty have been disregarded in this country and the domain of licence entered (says a correspondent) was to be had in certain London streets last week. Specimens of that strange order of human animal which has evidently suspended its judgment at the call of some copybook humanitarian, were delivering copies of a leaflet running as follows :—A. D. 1903, The Pledge for Young Men. I promise to do no murder, and so to enter neither the Army nor the Royal Navy. Signed—In Germany the distribution of such a piece of literature would be rewarded with ten years imprisonment, and in Russia—Siberia for life.

A good story is told in the Manchester "Daily" Dispatch of the late Sir

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE regulations, civil and administrative rules, and the Acts providing for the constitution of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve have been issued as a Blue-book, and are discussed in Tuesday's papers. The "Times" and 'Morning Post' give an enthusiastic welcome to this new step of the Admiralty, both pointing out how necessary is a Naval Reserve. The "Daily Chronicle" is more lukewarm in its comments. The "Morning Advertiser" says the Naval Volunteer on active service must be ranked and rated with the regulars of the Royal Navy.

There has long been a great want in our Army—a small and well-chosen library in connection with every mess or large barrack, where officers of all ranks desiring to do so could study their profession. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the question of supplying this need is under consideration. As yet, no decision has been come to on the subject, as questions of expense are involved; but Sir Henry Hildyard, we are informed, has been giving the matter his serious attention, and is strongly in favour of something being done in the direction indicated.

Lord Dunraven, as officer commanding the 3rd County of London Imperial Yeomanry (Sharp-shooters) recently used Chobham Common as a manœuvring ground. To this Lord Onslow objected, and he has obtained from the Court of Chancery an injunction against such drilling in the future. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says:—"Lord Dunraven, from a purely legal standpoint, may have been wrong but he will have the sympathy, we feel sure, not only of every soldier but every right-minded taxpayer throughout the length and breadth of the land. That the law should permit such proceedings is a slur upon us as nation, We hoped that the South African War had taught us some lessons. There is one lesson it apparently has not thought, viz., that those who patriotically render service to the State for the defence of our hearths and homes deserve encouragement. It is the moral effect of this case which will be so injurious, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the decision may be appealed against.

Under the heading. The Decline of the Victoria Cross a writer in the "United Service Magazine" for last month, giving his initials as 'F. Z. S.,' takes the 'Broad Arrow' to task for some comments put forward by us in August last, concerning the loosely-worded Victoria Cross Warrant which has allowed the bestowal of that Order to be given in very many curious and inexplicable ways. Leaving the weak criticisms of our censor, says the Service paper to remain enshrined where they are, we may remind our readers that our contention against the indiscriminate bestowal of the Victoria Cross for deeds which in no way come under the definition of conspicuous valour in the presence of an enemy, has always been consistent. The institution of the order was from the beginning a mistake, and this was the opinion of many distinguished soldiers who had won their spurs in hardfought battles of the past. . . . There is no disloyalty to, or forgetfulness of, a sacred memory in suggesting that the Royal Warrant as it now stands might undergo a careful revision, and the bestowal of the decoration in future might be so regulated that no question could possibly arise as to the fitness of award. The terms should be more stringent and more clearly defined. Conduct, however admirable but which comes within the sphere of actual duty should not be taken into account as furnishing a ground for selection.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says:—The first great reform to which Lord Kitchener stands committed on settling down in office as Commander-in-Chief in India is one that is calculated to try his administrative abilities to the utmost. He finds himself called upon to father a scheme for the complete re-numbering of the regiments of the native army. . . . So solicitous is Lord Kitchener that corps with honourable traditions should not be entirely lost sight of in the process of reconstruction, that he has particularly desired commanding officers to suggest suitable titles or class distinctions which may perpetuate the memory of former achievements and act as a sort of connecting link between the past and the future. His lordship's action, we are assured, has occasioned great satisfaction, and will go a long way to reconcile the old fighting regiments to the altered condition. . . . Lord Kitchener has issued an edict on the subject of war correspondents. It runs thus, and we understand is made applicable to the special correspondents sent by Indian newspapers to Somaliland:—The permission to newspaper correspondents and others to accompany a field force in a private capacity will, in future, be granted only on condition that their employers deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 at the commencement of the operations to cover the cost of such rations, clothing, &c, as may be subsequently issued to the correspondents, and a similar sum every six months afterwards, together with a guarantee of payment of any excess. The cost of all issues will be debited against these sums, and the closing balance, if any, will be remitted to the proprietors of the papers and other concerned.

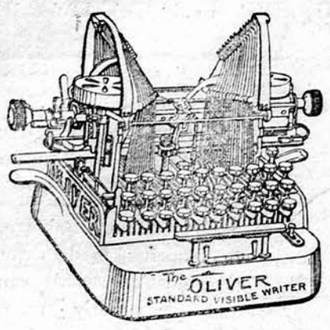
In regard to the fleet manœuvres, the official notification states that on both sides the operations are to be considered as an experiment to ascertain the conditions of torpedo craft warfare, as far as is practicable in peace manœuvres, and not as a question of defeat or victory for either side. In order, doubtless, to reproduce such conditions as might be expected to prevail in the English Channel, or wherever one side is strong in torpedo-boats and the other in destroyers, this distribution has been carried out. Onthe Blue side which has its territory in Ireland, the torpedo craft are destroyers only, while on the Red side, which has its territory in Great Britain, the small craft are mainly torpedo-boats or destroyers acting as torpedo-boats. On the Blue side there are, in addition, a force of four cruisers, three of which are to be at sea every night, while the fourth is placed in such a position as to be open to attack in port. It is the object of the Red side to torpedo these cruisers, and as they are supposed to represent a larger cruiser force out of reach, which can substitute other ships for them if they are destroyed, the Reds have to try and effect their purpose every twenty-four hours, counting from noon to noon. And when they are destroyed they are only to remain out of action till the noon following. The object of the Blue destroyers has been to render the sea safe for its cruisers by putting as many of the Red boats out of action as possible.

A number of rules are prescribed to govern engagements and their results. A cruiser can put an indefinite number of the Red vessels out of action provided, in the case of gunboats, they come within 3,000 yards of her for five minutes by day—that is to say, between three a.m. and nine p.m., or, in the case of torpeda-boats, if they come under her searchlights for one minute by night, or within 2,000 yards of her for one minute by day. Similar rules are made for putting out of action gunboats and destroyers when fighting one another, or torpedo-boats, and even in the case of successful actions the vessel fighting such may be put out of action as a result of the engagement. Moreover, every vessel except the cruisers has for purposes of identification a secret number or letter, of such a size that it can be deciphered with the aid of a glass at certain specified distances; these numbers are not to be concealed or obscured and if deciphered by the other side, whether from the ships or the shore, it will have the effect of putting them out of action. All claims must be submitted by telegram to the umpires at Kingstown, to be adjudicated upon at once. The only two ports in which ships are liable to attack are Queenstown on one side and Milford Haven on the other.

The case of Captain Hennig, of the German army, has created almost as much sensation as that of Lieut. Heussner, of the navy, and a bad impression has been given by the leniency of the sentence. It was shown that Captain Hennig had advised certain non-commissioned officers to use the lash to induce a gunner named Hohn to be more attentive to his duties. His subordinates were not slow to take the hint, and Hohn was ill-treated in a very shocking way. On another occasion Captain Hennig omitted to report a sergeant who had so ill-treated a private soldier that the latter has been invalided for life. The sergeant is to be tried. Meanwhile Captain Hennig has been sentenced to seven months' detention in a fortress, which is a formal punishment, carrying with it no dishonour. The trial of the officer was conducted with closed doors, and the details are from the text of the judgment. The military prosecutor asked for a sentence of eight months' imprisonment and dismissal from the Service,

MR. HENRY WALFORD STUBBIN, a well-known piscatorialist, died recently at Cheltenham, and has left a will under which the local General Hospital is to get £1,000 for the purpose of endowing a bed therein. A curious condition of the testament is that the bed should never be used by any "professed or suspected anti-vaccinator," nor by any relative, servant, or other connexion of any anti-vaccinator, professed or suspected.

THE
OLIVER TYPEWRITER



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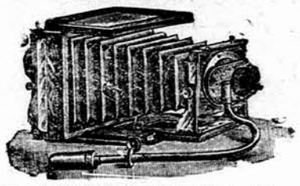

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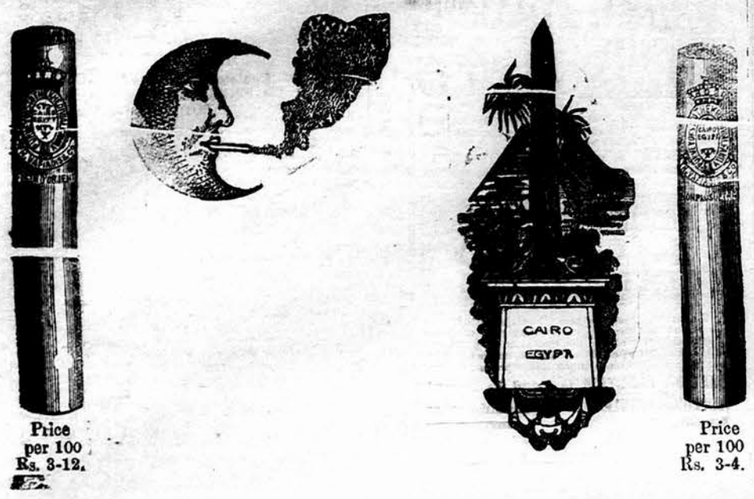

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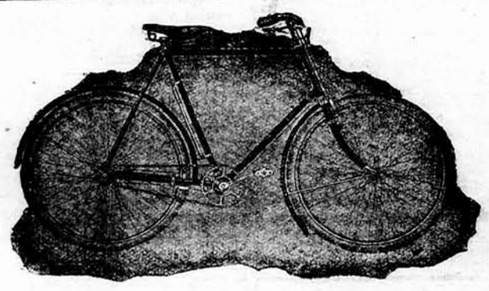

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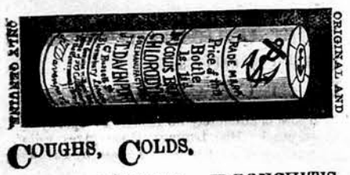

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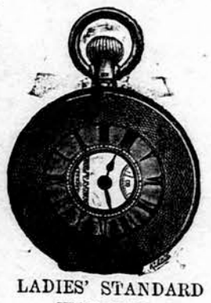

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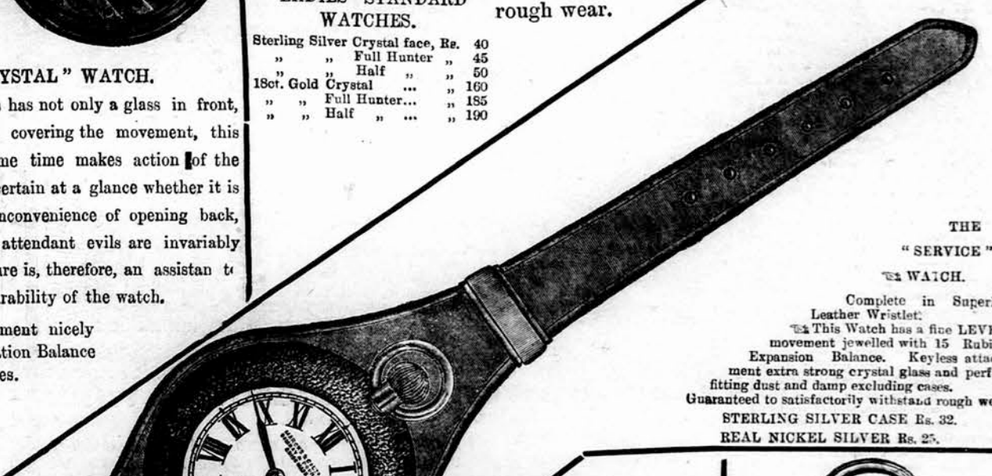

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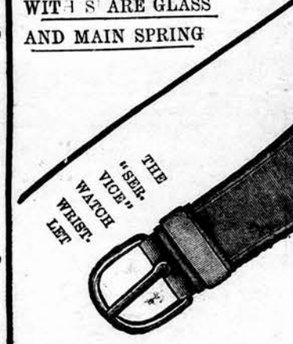

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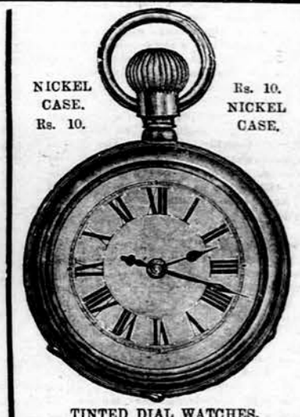

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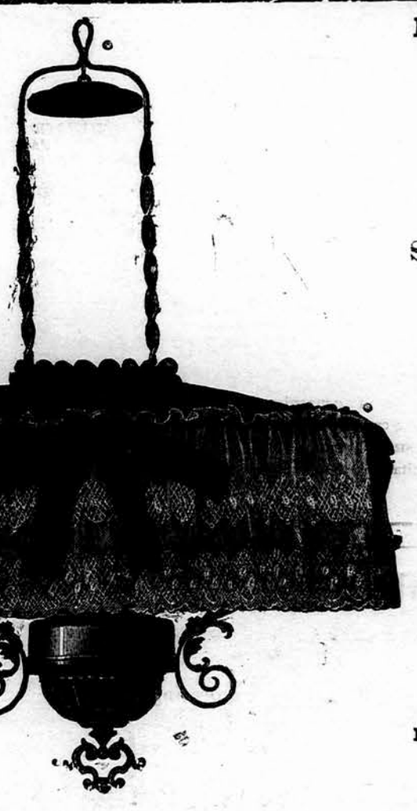

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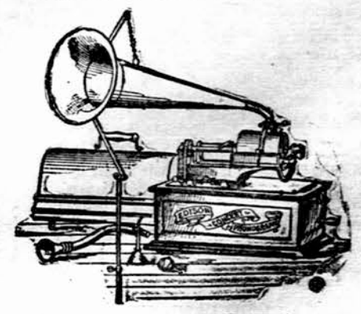

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

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